The Racine Journal.

VOLUME XLIII. RACINE, WISCONSIN, WEDNESDAY, MARCH 20, 1895.---EIGHT PAGES. NO. 12.

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ANY BUT

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F. K. BULL, President pro tem.
H. E. SMIEDING, Vice President.
R. J. ROGERS, Cashier.

(First publication February 5, 1895, A. D.)

COUNTY—COURT, RACINE COUNTY—IN Probate. In the matter of the estate of William J. Adams, deceased.

On reading and filing the petition of Elizabeth M. Adams, representing among other things, that William J. Adams, late of the town of Yorkville, in the county of Racine and state of Wisconsin, deceased, died intestate, on or about the 2nd day of January, A. D., 1895, leaving real and personal property situated in said county; that said petitioner is the widow of said deceased; and praying that Elizabeth M. Adams be appointed administratrix of the estate of said deceased.

It is ordered, that said petition be heard before this court, on

Tuesday, the 5th day of March, A. D. 1895,

at 10 o'clock A. M. of that day, at the office of the Judge of said county court in the city of Racine in said county.

And it is further ordered, that notice of said application and hearing be given to all persons interested by publishing a copy of this order for three successive weeks, once in each week, prior to said day of hearing, in the Racine Weekly Journal, a weekly newspaper printed and published in said county of Racine.

Dated February 5th, 1895.

By the court.
E. B. BELDEN,
County Judge.

14
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TELEGRAPHIC!

A CUBAN SCARE.

Reports Another Outrage on the American Flag.

Passengers From Havana State That an Americna Vessel Was Fired on and Sunk.

Nothing Known of the Incident at Washington—Believed to be the Alliance Affair Magnified.

New York, March 18.—A special from Tampa, Fla., says the passengers on a steamer from Havana says that reports are in circulation there that the Spanish gunboat Arcedo fired into and sunk an American boat off Puerto Padre and that the crew numbering sixteen sank with it. Nothing is known as to the name of the vessel sunk or whether it is concerned in any way with the Cuban rebellion, though it is reported to have sailed from Key West. Inquiry however, fails to show that any boat is missing or unreported except those engaged in legitimate trade. Many have sailed recently for West Indian ports with cargoes.

No Vessel Is Missing.

Washington, March 18.—Nothing whatever is known here concerning the published report that a Spanish gunboat sunk an American schooner off the Cuban coast. There is no Spanish war vessel named the Arcedo.

The report entertains little credence here. The naval register shows that the Arcedo is a small iron gun boat built in Spain in 1883 and has a speed of nine knots. It is not known whether it occurred in Cuban waters or not.

Gresham Has no Reply.

Gersham formally denies the published reports that he received an answer through Minister Taylor at Madrid to the secretary's note demanding an apology from Spain. The Spanish minister declines to see callers or discuss the Alliance affair.

KANSAS CITY BANK FAILS.

The National Bank of Kansas City. With a Capital of One Million, Closes Its Doors.

Kansas City, March 18.—The National bank of Kansas City failed to open its doors this morning. The direct cause of the failure was the unfavorable statement by the bank March 5. The bank suspended in the panic of 1893, but managed to resume. A steady withdrawal of deposits since then embarrassed the institution and necessitated suspension. An incomplete statement showed the assets to be $1,085,000; liabilities $1,050,000. It is not believed any other banks will be affected.

Washington, March 18.—The comptroller of the currency on receipt of a telegram announcing the suspension of the National bank of Kansas City appointed Bank Examiner Galbreath to take possession. The bank has a capital stock of $1,000,000 and assets of nearly two million at face value of which $170,000 is in cash. The liabilities are estimated at $1,840,000.

A notice on the door, states that depositors will be paid in full. It is the intention to wind up the bank's affairs and retire from business.

THE ELKS IN SESSION.

Little Prospect of Anything Being Accomplished by the Chicago Meeting.

Chicago, March 18.—The meeting of the B. P. O. Elks, called by Omaha with a view to adjusting the differences between the Jamestown and Atlantic City factions, has been in session all day. E. M. Barlett of Omaha, is the chairman. Fifty lodges are represented. Little progress was made. The opinion is freely expressed that a satisfactory settlement is at present impossible.

TWENTY-FIVE INDICTMENTS

Returned by the Special Grand Jury Against New York Officials.

New York, March 18.—The special grand jury which has been in session since the beginning of the year, investigating municipal corruption, returned twenty-five indictments and made are port censuring the police department before the court this afternoon. It is expected several arrests will follow shortly.

THE WRECKERS FOILED.

Unsuccessful Attempt to Wreck an Illinois Central Train Near Lemar, Ia.

Lemars, Ia., March 18.—There was an unsuccessful attempt near Marcus last night to wreck an east bound Illinois Central fast mail by placing ties on the track. The train was going so fast it cleared the obstruction.

THE SPANISH CRISIS.

Minister Taylor Forwarded Advices of the Resignation of the Spanish Government.

Washington March 18.—The following dispatch was received this afternoon from Minister Taylor at Madrid: The government has resigned and Campos has been appointed captain general of Madrid. The new government will probably be organized under Canovas.

THE ALABAMA WATERSPORT.

Gadsden, Ala., March 18.—Further details of the water spout on the Coosa river show that the damage was heavy. The river overflowed its banks for forty miles inundating the lowlands. One report says three were drowned: Jake Alverson and family, and another that six or seven were lost. The waters have abated.

NEW CATHOLIC BISHOP.

Rome, March 18.—In the consistory today the pope recognized sixty-five archbishops and bishops. The creation of new cardinals was postponed till the next consistory.

HAD NO JURISDICTION.

Washington, March 18.—The supreme court dismissed the bill of the State of California versus the Southern Pacific railroad, involving the ownership of the Oakland water front for want of original jurisdiction.

LYNCHED A WOMAN.

Mrs. Holden Lynched in Hya Paha County Last Night.

Omaha, March 18.—The Bee's Butte, Neb., special says Mrs. Holden was lynched last night in Keya Paha county. No particulars were received. The place is in the heart of the cattle rustling district.

The body of Mrs. W. E. Holton of Keya, Paha county, was found in her home by neighbors, she being murdered. The body was lying on the floor with a rope, hammer and hatchet beside her. An autopsy showed that she had been assaulted and strangled. She lived alone, her husband having been sent to the insane aslyum. It is supposed the lynching was to prevent her giving testimony against cattle rustlers as she had been summoned as a witness against the gang of thieves. She bore a good reputation. She had evidently struggled desperately for life and honor.

EDITOR DANA'S CASE.

The Libel Case Comes up Before Commissioner Shields Today—Hearing Set For April 2.

New York, March 18.—The examination of Charles A. Dana, editor of the Sun, on charge of criminal libel, preferred by F. B. Noyes, of the Washington Star, came before Commissioner Shields. Dana's attorney insisted that the federal courts of the District of Columbia had no power to demand the removal of Dana to Washington. At the conclusion of his arguments the commissioner committed case to Judge Brown of the United States district court and paroled defendant in custody of his lawyer. They repaired at once to Judge Brown's court and the hearing for extradition to Washington set down for April 2.

PLEADED GUILTY.

A Kansas County Treasurer Gets a Term in the Penitentiary For Embezzlement.

Ellsworth, Kans., March 18.—The case of ex County Treasurer Dick, charged with embezzling $36,000 from the county was called today. Dick pleaded guilty and was sentenced for ten years in the penitentiary.

GOLD POURING IN.

Large Shipments of Gold Coming From European Countries.

New York, March 18.—The steamship Lucania brought $1,300,000 in gold from Liverpool, and the La Gascogne 4,000,000 francs from Havre.

NEW POSTMASTERS.

Washington, March 18.—The president has appointed the following postmasters: D. C. Marsh, East St. Louis, Ills.; Joseph Beard, Danville, Ills.; M. M. Huck, Schuyler, Neb.

KILLED BY GIANT POWDER.

Minas Prietas, Mexico, March 18.—By the explosion of giant powder in the Verde mine four miners were killed and one fatally wounded.

DEFEATED THE REBELS.

Colon, Columbia., March 18.—General Mauris defeated 3,000 rebels at Santa Socorro.

WORKING AT NEW ORLEANS.

New Orleans, March 18—The situation here is unchanged. Work is still progressing under military protection.

AMOS TOWNSEND DEAD.

Cleveland, O., March 18.—Ex-Congressman Amos Townsend of this city, is dead at St. Augustine, Fla.

AMUSEMENTS.

Hanlon Brothers' "Fantasma."

"Fantasma" is a great fairy spectacle, and the best of its kind ever put on the stage. While it has been several years since "Fantasma" was first produced, it has never been the same show any two seasons, but in each succeeding year has been so diversified that it is always new. The present season is no exception to this rule. On the contrary, more attention has been given the production this year than ever before. The scenery has all been repainted, the mechanical effects and marvelous trick scenes have all been replaced in a newer and better shape, the costumes are all new, and the company has been greatly improved. All the old features which were so popular at first are retained and in addition are scores of others, new and pleasing, which add to the value of the performance, and make it a source of wonder and delight from beginning to end. Many of the scenes are so complicated and their mechanism so ingenious that it is marvelous that they can be worked without a single hitch to reveal to the public the secret of transformations which are so bewildering. "Fantasma" is a piece that is particularly attractive to the children.

Mr. Charles F. Salisbury.

The Racine friends of Manager Chas. P. Salisbury, who has been, and still is connected with the Davidson theatre, Milwaukee, will be pleased to learn that he has taken charge of the Milwaukee Exposition Amusement company's affairs and will manage its business during the coming summer. Mr. Salisbury has had long experience in theatrical matters, is a careful and painstaking business man who makes friends with all he comes in contact with. Mr. Salisbury has already set about with his usual energy, toward securing out-of-common attractions for the summer season, and at this early date has booked a number of very desirable features for the opening performance, which is announced to take place May 12.

To Examine Old Buildings.

The members of the board of public works have appointed a committee of three, composed of Fred. Graham, Josiah Hocking and Moses Wood, to examine a number of old and dilapidated buildings in the city. Among them are the Davis building on Water street; one of the McAvoy buildings on the same street and the shops or sheds of Stecher, Weber & Co., on North Main street. The committee will report to the board as soon as possible if the buildings are in a dangerous condition.

For Over Fifty Years.

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup has been used for over fifty years by millions of mothers for their children while teething, with perfect success. It soothes the child, softens the gums, allays all pain, cures wind colic, and is the best remedy for diarrhoea. It will relieve the poor little sufferer immediately. Sold by druggists in every part of the world. Twenty-five cents a bottle. Be sure and ask for "Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup," and take no other kind.

STINDL IS NO MORE

Samuel Stindl Discovered Dead Sunday Morning.

In a Cell at the Racine County Jail.

He Had Been Declared Insane and Was to Have Been Removed to the Insane Asylum—Was the Son of a Minister—Inquest Held.

Samuel Stindl is no more. He was found dead in a cell at the county jail shortly before 5 o'clock Sunday morning, by Sheriff Pugh, Under Sheriff Rein and Deputy John Gilmore. On Saturday Drs. Simms and Haven had examined into the mental condition of the man and reported him insane. The sheriff and Dr. Simms were to take him to the Northern Insane asylum. The patrol wagon was called to convey him to the C. & N. W. R. R. depot and the officers entered the jail proper to awaken the man and discovered him dead.

Mr. Stindl was a man 32 years of age and a Bohemian. He was the son of the late Rev. Mr. Stindl, of the town of Caledonia. Most of his life was spent in that town. Some years ago he showed signs of insanity. He was married to a Caledonia girl. When quite young he learned the trunk makers trade and lived in Racine for many years, being employed at different factories.

For the past two years he had been in a worse condition and often he would call at the office of Dr. A. Hoy two and three times a day and want medicine for his ailment, which was the stomach. Many times he told the doctor he would kill himself.

Drink was the only thing that appeared to relieve his mental condition and he became a slave to the liquor habit, and often drank a half pint of clear alcohol before breakfast.

While in this state he became wild and threatened to kill his wife and children, on many occasions turned them from the house, but when sober was kind and indulgent and recently bought a handsome house at the corner of Chatham and Barker streets.

Last Friday night he became so bad that his wife was obliged to have him taken in charge by officers, being afraid he would kill her and her babe, having turned them into the street. When Officer Gilmore called to arrest him he made an effort to get a razor and falling in this swallowed something supposed to be rough-on-rats. He was hustled to the jail in the patrol wagon and Dr. Simms called. During the night he was very sick, but next morning was up and about the corridors of the jail. At an opportune moment he broke a window and on the sharp edges of the glass cut the arteries of the wrist and also cut his leg with glass. It was necessary to administer chloform in order to dress the wounds and it took four men to hold him while the drug was being administered.

Upon recovering from the drug he was bound to tear his wounds open and three men held him until he could be tied. Afterwards he was put in a jacket to prevent self-destruction.

He announced to the officers that he would starve himself to death and refused food. During Saturday night he was delirious and imagined that the gas pipe was a whisky bottle and would beg and strain every muscle to get at it. When raised he would fall back exhausted, in fact his nervous system was completely shattered.

At 12 o'clock he was alive and there were no signs of dissolution and the officers were surprised to find him dead.

Coroner Stripple was summoned and empaneled the following jury: Charles Cape, A. Tharinger, Jacob Baumstark, James Cape, Frank Bassinger and D. F. Griswold. The jury viewed the body and the inquest was adjourned to 2 o'clock this afternoon.

The body was taken to the family residence on North Chatham street and prepared for burial.

The funeral will take place Wednesday afternoon a 1 o'clock from the house.

CITY BREVITIES.

Charles Evanson, of the Sixth ward, desires the Journal to announce that he is not a candidate for alderman.

The members of Beta Council, No. 2, Royal League, have received an invitation to visit Milwaukee on Thursday evening and take part in a banquet. Several will accept the invitation and go up on the evening train.

Dr. Sauer has been appointed examining physician of the Wisconsin Benevolent association.

A benefit dance was held at Tiedeman's hall on Saturday night for the benefit of F. Flanigan. Everything passed off quietly and a neat little sum was realized.

The wooden fan raffled away on Saturday night was taken by William Baumann.

On Saturday evening the B. P. O. Elks held a sort of social session and gave Mr. Bailey a farewell.

The residents of the town of Caledonia are confident that the C. & N. W. R. R. Co., will build a milk station at the five mile road north of this city. A large per cent of the farmers will engage in the dairy business this year.

Must be Protected.

Lake shore protection is positively necessary in the vicinity of Racine college. Only a small strip of Main street is left for travel. Protection must be put in or the city will have to purchase additional land for a highway. It would be a shame to let the beautiful street cave into the lake. Even if some of the sewer and paving projects have to be abandoned this street must be protected and the city council will be obliged to take action at once. The board of public works has been up examining the street and will make a report to the council at its next session, urging that something be done and without delay.

FOLLOW THE PROCESSION.

Barbers Keep on Cutting the Price of Hair Cutting—Where Will it End?

The State street barbers have been followed in their cut in prices by two other shops in other parts of the city. H. J. Condon, one of the leading lights of the Barbers' union and who holds the position of financial secretary of the union, is the latest one to meet the cut. He has posted signs in the windows of his shops on High street announcing a cut in the price of hair cutting. The announcement created much surprise among the tonsorial artists and it is expected that other north side barbers will follow. A Sixth street barber has also come down in price.

SOCIAL AND PERSONAL.

Judge Fish is holding court at Kenosha today.

John Powers was offered a position in the railway mail service on Saturday and accepted.

Born to Mr. and Mrs. S. Gould of Superior, a pair of twin sons. Mrs. Gould was formerly Miss Lou Fish of this city.

District Attorney Peter B. Nelson was in Chicago on business today.

Mr. Edward Conkline who has been ill for some days with la grippe and rheumatism is again able to be around.

Fred Barker has returned home from Highland Park college at Des Moines, Ia., where he was graduated and received the degree of bachelor of engineering, standing first in a class of seventeen.

Charles Rapps, who has been at Denver for the past eight months endeavoring to benefit his health, arrived home Saturday accompanied by his sister Emma from California, and brother Edward Rapps, who had gone to Denver to assist him.

Guy Vaughan, an old Racine boy, but now connected with the Butters & Peters company of Ludington, Mich., spent Sunday with his father, H. M. Vaughan.

Miss Minnie Johnson, one of the popular school teachers, is very sick with an attack of pneumonia.

Mrs. O. R. Jonhson, who has been very sick at her Main street home, is reported better today.

James Fielding was home from Madison to spend Sunday with his family.

Fred. Bailey departed yesterday afternoon for Toledo, O., to take his new position as manager for Armour & Co. Mrs. Bailey will remain in the city for several weeks before joining her husband.

Fred. L. Hall of this city, was married a few days ago at Baraboo, Wis., to Miss Stella Marrble. They will reside in this city.

Barney Kernan, manager of the Telephone exchange, is in Milwaukee today. It is said that there is a meeting of the managers of all exchanges in the state for the purpose of considering the advisability of reducing rates for telephone service. There is a well founded rumor that the rate will be reduced to $3 per phone.

Mr. Henry Schwatz and Mr. Sperling of Chicago, spent Sunday with Mr. and Mrs. Frank Huppers of Racine street.

Mrs. J. G. Meachem, Jr., is reported much better today.

Miss Miller of Milwaukee, who has been a guest of Miss Hattie Moehlman, returned to her home today.

Miss Howard Rena of 1215 Grand avenue, was pleasantly surprised by a number of her little friends Saturday evening. They enjoyed themselves immensely and departed at an early hour much pleased with the hospitality of their little hostess.

L. C. Larson of Minneapolis, is visiting at the home of his father-in-law, A. A. Opdale. Mr. Larson had the misfortune of losing his home and saw mill last summer by the forest fires that swept through the Minnesota lumber regions.

Born to Mr. and Mrs. Carl D. Skow, Franklin street, a son.

Chas. W. Bowron, managing editor of the Oshkosh Northwestern, paid Racine a visit today.

Mrs. J. P. Golding, of Minneapolis, is visiting at the residence of Mr. Jas. Bolton, Washington ave.

WISCONSIN NEWS.

Mayor D. A. Cameron was re nominated by Eau Claire Republicans.

During the month of February $1-123.07 was disbursed by the poormaster of Oshkosh.

James Sheridan, a Milwaukee barber endeavored to commit suicide by taking a dose of carbolic acid.

Acting Health Commissioner Bradley of Milwaukee, estimates that there are 10,000 cases of la grippe in Milwaukee.

M. V. Sullivan, a Fond du Lac merchant, was found guilty by a jury, of the larceny of $3 worth of shirts from a fellow storekeeper.

Oshkosh Democrats nominated Dr. H. B. Dale for mayor, and Sheboygan Populists placed Dr. F. C. Runge at the head of their city ticket.

The earnings of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul for the second week of March was $511,147, a decrease of $44,400 for the corresponding week of last year.

Ex-Senator Angus Cameron presided over the La Crosse Republican city convention Saturday. Thomas A. Dyson, ex-state senator and present county judge was nominated for mayor.

Saturday evening 20,000 south side Milwaukee people celebrated the completion of the big viaduct that spans the C. M. & St. Paul switch yards and which connects the south and west sides.

An interesting case was tried at Eau Claire before Judge Fish of this city. James Stewart brought suit against Absalom Smith for $5,000 damages for the seduction of his daughter. The jury brought in a verdict at midnight Saturday in favor of the plaintiff for $1,000. A motion for a new trial was made by the defendant, but Judge Fish denied it.

A False Call.

At 4 o'clock Sunday morning the patrol wagon turned out in a big hurry and the horses ran on a gallop to Racine Junction. Policeman Burritt, in turning in a regular register call, made a mistake and sent in a call for thieves and it did not take the cops long to turn out and hurry to the scene.

Highest of all in Leavening Power.—Latest U. S. Gov't Report

Royal Baking Powder

ABSOLUTELY PURE

LOEBER CONFESSES.

Wm. Loeber Confesses to the Murder of Meritz.

The Milwaukee Authorities Secure Evidence Which Brought Out the Confession.

He Claims That the Shooting Was Accidental and That He Only Secured $15 From His Victim.

Milwaukee, March 18.—Wm. Loeber, who has been held under suspicion in connection with the murder of Ferdinand Moritz, the Hebrew cattle dealer whose body was found on the western outskirts of the city Thursday, made a confession this morning, but claims the shooting was accidental. The last bit of evidence which broke down the prisoner was the discovery early this morning of fragments of Loeber's wagon box covered with blood and hair in a pile of kindling wood in Loeber's barn. Loeber says he secured $15 from the body of his victim.

OBITUARY.

Le Grant.

Mabel L., daughter of Mr. and Mrs. W. E. LeGrant, died at 8:10 o'clock Sunday morning, at her home on Kinzie avenue, of consumption, aged 12 years and 7 months. The little girl had been sick for a long time and was sent to Nebraska for her health, but she grew no better and on Wednesday last was brought home to die. She was a beautiful and most lovable child, and bore her sickness with a patience that was remarkable. Although only a few months over 12 years of age she was an ardent member of the Junior Endeavor of the First Baptist church, also a member of the church and a member of the Temperance league. She was beloved by everybody with whom she came in contact, and at the Howell school where she attended there was no more popular and sought after pupil. The parents will have the heartfelt sympathy of all in their sad hour of affliction. The funeral will take place tomorrow (Tuesday) afternoon at 2 o'clock from the house.

Kurten.

John Kurten, the well-known foreman at Kelley, Weeks & Co's., received a telegram this morning from Kansas City, announcing the death at that place at 6 a. m., of his son, William Kurten, in the 31st year of his age. Mr. Kurten was stricken with la grippe, which developed into pneumonia and caused his death. Deceased was born and educated in Racine, and was one of the most highly respected and honored young men in the city. Of recent years he has been the head bookkeeper for Hutteg & Son, one of the largest lumbering firms at Kansas City. Some years ago he was married to Miss Clara Schweitzer, a popular Racine lady, and she with one child survives him. The sad announcement of the young man's death will cast a pang of sorrow throughout the city where he was known. He had all of those attributes which promised a successful and happy future. His wife and child, father, mother, sisters and brothers, will have the heartfelt sympathy of all in their hour of affliction. When he resided here he was a member of the St. Joseph society and also of the St. Joseph church. The body will be brought here for burial.

Goebel.

An infant child of Mr. and Mrs. Jacob Goebel died last night at their Grand avenue home. It is the second of a pair of twins, the first one having died March 8. The funeral will take place at 2 o'clock tomorrow afternoon from the Holy Name church.

Gotchac.

Harvey, the 13 months old child of Mr. and Mrs. Chris Gotchac, died at their home, 1808 Twelfth street, yesterday of convulsions. The funeral will be held tomorrow afternoon at 1:30 from the house.

Ceidel.

Mrs. Carl Ceidel, aged 52 years, died at her home, 1441 Clark street, of dropsy. Funeral will be held at 2 o'clock Wednesday afternoon from the house.

In For a Fight.

Secretary Barter, of the Longshoremens' National union, has issued a circular which he sent to all lake ports, embodying a copy of the Lake Carriers' decision regarding lumber handling and calling on the men to organize to resist the Lake Carriers in their endeavors to introduce the stevedore system. Racine stevedores have received a copy of the circular and arrangements are now in progress to organize a strong union. The circular advises the men not to go into a fight if they can avoid it and the officers will make a proposition in writing to the Lake Carriers' association for a conference to adjust matters.

Wrong Impression.

A short time ago the Racine Relief association issued slips and left them at different residences and places of business. They were for the purpose of directing a needy person to the poor office in case application was made for help. Many persons fill out the blanks for tramps and send them to the office. This is wrong, as the Racine Relief association does not and cannot help transients.

When Baby was sick, we gave her Castoria.
When she was a Child, she cried for Castoria.
When she became Miss, she clung to Castoria.
When she had Children, she gave them Castoria.

RECORD IN DISPUTE.

Max W. Heck, Will Duplicate His Thursday Nights Performance Under Certain Conditions.

Sporting Editor Andrews, of the Milwaukee Evening Wisconsin, is of the opinion that the record made by Max Heck for a quarter mile heel-and-toe walk is a trifle shady. He infers, through the columns of his paper, that the distance is a little shy of a quarter of a mile. Mr. Heck will vouch for the distance being accurate, as he said that it was measured in the presence of three witnesses. If Mr. Andrews is not satisfied, Mr. Heck says that he will duplicate the feat in 1:39, if the sporting editor will put up a gold medal and award it to him if he is successful. He asks nothing for his training expenses and only stipulates that the track be as good as the floor of the Lakeside rink.

Chicora Wreckage.

The ice near the St. Joseph, Mich., shore is beginning to disappear and considerable wreckage from the lost steamer Chicora is now being recovered. During the past few days parts of the engine room and the chair in which Chief Engineer McClure sat has been found. Many are advancing the theory that the Chicora went down pretty near to the harbor of St. Joseph.

A Fortunate Escape.

The home of Peter Niesen on Packard avenue, was the scene of much excitement Saturday night. A hanging lamp dropped down from the ceiling to a table and exploded, nearly burning the members of the family and setting the carpet and table afire. The fire was quickly subdued.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL

Government Bonds.

U S 5s, reg	115½
U S 5s, coup	115½
U S 4s, reg	111
U S 4s, coup	112½
U S 2s, reg	95

Grain, Flour and Feed.
(Corrected by David Lawton.)
Racine, March 10, 1895.

Flour—		
Minn. Patent		$4 50
" Best Spring		3.30
" Rye		3.00
Grain—		
Wheat No. 1	$ 65@	66
Wheat No. 2	58@	60
Wheat No. 3	36@	37
Oats	29@	30
Corn	45@	50
Barley	50@	52
Rye	50@	55
Feed—		
Fine Middlings, per ton		$16.00
Bran, per ton		15.00
Corn meal		16.50
Oats and corn ground		18.00
Produce—		
Butter	$ 17@	20
Eggs	12@	14
Cheese	7@	11
Hay	9 00@	10 00
Vegetables—		
Apples	$1 20@	$1 50
Potatoes	75@	80
Beans	1 70@	1 85
Onions		75
Meats—		
Beef on hoof	$4 50@	$4 50
Hogs on foot	6 50@	6 75
Poultry—		
Turkeys	$	12
Chickens		10
Seeds—		
Flax	$1 00@	$1 10
Clover	7 00@	7 75
Timothy	5 70@	5 80
Wool—		
Wool	$ 19@	$ 20
Hides—		
Green, No. 1, trimmed, per lb		3½c
Green, No. 2		2½c
Cured, No. 1		4c
Cured, No. 2		3c
Calfskin—		
Green, No. 1, trimmed, per lb		7c
Green, No. 2		5c
Kips—		
Green, No. 1, trimmed, per lb		5c
Green, No. 2		4c
Sheepskins—Pelts at the rate of 50 to 80c.		

(Corrected by Thomas Graham, grocer 309 6th st.)

Fresh Vegetables—		
Potatoes, per pk	$	$ 20
Onions, per pk	30@	40
Cabbage, each	6@	9
Radish, per doz		25
Bananas, per doz	12@	20
Oranges, per doz	20@	45
Lemons, per doz	25@	30

Milwaukee Markets.
Milwaukee, March 20 1895.

Grain—		
Wheat No. 1	$	66
No. 2		56
No. 3		60
Oats		32
Corn		48
Barley		53
Rye		55
Meats—		
Live hogs	4 25@	$ 4 65
Live beef	3 00@	3 25
Vegetables—		
Beans	1 70@	1 85
Potatoes	60@	70
Produce—		
Butter	15@	18
Eggs	11@	12
Cheese	9@	10
Tallow—		
No. 1		5
No. 2		4½

CLOSING MARKETS.

Chicago Grain and Provisions.

Chicago, March 18.—Wheat easy; March 54¾; May 56⅝.

Corn higher; March 45¾; May 46⅝.
Oats higher; March 29; May 29¾.
Pork lower; May 11.95; July 12.07.
Lard lower; May 6.80; July 6.92.
Ribs lower; May 5.87½; July 6.02.
Rye 52½.
Barley 54@55.
Flax 1.41¼. Timothy 5.75.
Clover 9.25.

Chicago Live Stock.

Chicago, March 18.—Hogs receipts, 18,000; heavy steady; others 5 higher.

Light 4.30@4.65.
Mixed 4.35@4.70.
Heavy 4.30@4.75.
Cattle receipts; 14,000; 10 lower.
Stockers and feeders 2.00@4.30.
Steers 3.90@6.35.
Texans 2.75@5.00.
Sheep receipts; 14,000 weaker.

Milwaukee Markets.

Milwaukee, March 18.—Wheat higher; 2 spring 57¾; May 58⅝.

Corn steady; No. 3, 44.
Oats firm; No. 2 white 32¼.
Barley 52¾.
Rye 54¼.

New York Stocks.

New York, March 18.—Close—Money 2; Fours coupon, 1.12¼. Pacific sixes, 100.

Chicago & Alton	146	Rock Island	60½
Burlington	71½	C M & St P	56¼
Ft. Wayne	154½	C M & St P pfd	118
Illinois Central	85½	St P M & O	31¼
Lake Shore	136½	St P M & O pfd	105
Northern Pacific	3⅛	Great Northern	
Northern Pacific pfd	15	Great Northern pfd	102
Northwestern	90½	Union Pacific	8¼
Northwestern pfd	138	Fargo Express	103
New York Central	94½	Western Union	88¼

New York Visible Grain.

New York, March 18.—Visible grain; Wheat 76,873,000; corn 13,489,000; Oats 6,350,000; Rye 292,000; Barley 1,004,000.

Piso's Remedy for Catarrh is the Best, Easiest to Use, and Cheapest.

CATARRH

Sold by Druggists or sent by mail. 50c. E. T. Hazeltine, Warren, Pa.

HEART DISEASE, like many other ailments when they have taken hold of the system, never gets better of its own accord, but *Constantly grows worse.* There are thousands who know they have a defective heart, but will not admit the fact. They don't want their friends to worry, and *Don't know what to take for it,* as they have been told time and again that heart disease was incurable. Such was the case of Mr. Silas Farley of Dyesville, Ohio who writes June 19, 1894, as follows:

"I had heart disease for 23 years, my heart hurting me almost continually. The first 15 years I doctored all the time, trying several physicians and remedies, until my last doctor told me it was only a question of time as I could not be cured. I gradually grew worse, very weak, and completely discouraged, until I lived, propped half up in bed, because I *couldn't lie down* nor sit up. Thinking my time had come I told my family what I wanted done when I was gone. But on the first day of March on the recommendation of Mrs. Fannie Jones, of Anderson, Ind., I commenced taking *Dr. Miles' New Cure for the Heart* and wonderful to tell, in ten days I was working at light work and on March 19 commenced framing a barn, which is heavy work, and I hav'nt lost a day since. I am 56 years old, 6 ft. 4½ inches and weigh 250lbs. *I believe I am fully cured,* and I am now only anxious that everyone shall know of your wonderful remedies."

Dyesville, Ohio. SILAS FARLEY.

Dr. Miles' Heart Cure is sold on a positive guarantee that the first bottle will benefit. All druggists sell it at $1, 6 bottles for $5 or it will be sent, prepaid, on receipt of price by the Dr. Miles Medical Co., Elkhart, Ind.

Dr. Miles' Heart Cure
Restores Health

Important
Family Secret. Indispensible to the happy home. 2c stamp for particulars to Lock box 120, Lansing, Mich.

H. G. UNDERWOOD.
Successor to STOUT & UNDERWOOD
SOLICITOR OF
PATENTS
AND ATTORNEY AT LAW.
107 Wisconsin Street, Milwaukee, Wis

—THE—

Journal

JOB ROOMS

—AND—

-BOOK BINDERY-

Are supplied throughout with every facility for executing all varieties of job printing and the manufacture of Blank Books and book binding.

Manufacturers' Printing

A specialty. Facilities for printing in different languages. Electrotypers' agents. BOOK WORK we pay especial attention and care taken to insure correctness.

PRICE LISTS,	CATALOGUES,
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And all forms of Commercial Printing, as

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LETTER HEADS,	NOTE HEADS,
BRIEF WORK,	DODGERS,

printed expeditiously and at very reasonable prices. Printing for societies ball and party printing, and in fact any and all kinds and for all purposes. Our supply of material is such that the JOURNAL is enabled to meet all demands upon it for quick work.

LEGAL PRINTING we have special facilities for. Briefs, Cases, etc., completed on short notice.

Get the Best.

It always pays to send out neat printing and on good paper. The JOURNAL carries a large stock of fine paper, envelopes, card board, etc., full supplies of inks, etc., and is therefore always equipped for good work and quick work. To secure this call at the JOURNAL office.

THE JOURNAL PRINTING CO.

The Racine Journal.

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 20, 1894.

THE JOURNAL FOR 1895.

The Weekly JOURNAL always gives a complete resume of the news of the week paying especial attention to items of local interest in the city and county of Racine. Its market reports are complete and reliable being thoroughly revised by the best of authorities.

It has an efficient corps of correspondents at neighboring towns and the paper is carefully and regularly mailed to subscribers every Wednesday. The subscription price is only one dollar in advance and the following valuable premiums are offered to all who pay one year in advance. This premium offer includes all old subscribers who pay up arrearages. These premiums *must be* ordered at the time as they are not sent unless so ordered by subscribers. They are as follows:

The Weekly JOURNAL and Chicago Weekly *Inter Ocean* one year for $1.20.

The Weekly JOURNAL and New York *Tribune* one year for $1.10.

The Weekly JOURNAL for one year and Our Family Physician, $1.35. If sent by mail, 12 cents additional for postage.

The Weekly JOURNAL for one year and The American Farmer one year, $1.00.

The WEEKLY JOURNAL one year and Ropps' Calculator for $1.00.

The Weekly JOURNAL one year and set of Charles Dickens' Works, twelve volumes $1 40. By mail or express, 25 cents additional.

The WEEKLY JOURNAL and the *Musical Record*, Boston, Mass., published by Oliver Ditson Co., will be sent for one year for $1.50.

The Racine Journal and Chicago Inter Ocean.

As will be seen by the announcement in another column, the Racine *Journal* and Chicago *Weekly Inter Ocean* will be sent for one year for $1.20. This offer will be held good only for a limited period, and should be immediately taken advantage of by all those desiring a first class home paper and a leading Chicago paper, such as the Chicago *Inter Ocean* is.

Positively

No premium offered will be sent to subscribers unless ordered at the time of paying for the paper. This notice is given that there may be no misunderstanding. Premiums are sent as per announcement only when specifically ordered at the time. When any one of these special offers are wanted it must be so understood and ordered at the time of subscribing or renewing subscription.

IT WILL BE NOLLED.

Case of the State vs. Charles Percival Will Not Come to Trial.

Information That it Will be Nolled When Called.

Brief Review of the Facts—He Was to Have Received a Call—Two Suits Against the City of Racine.

The case of the State of Wisconsin vs. Charles Percival will never come to trial. It will appear upon the calendar of the circuit court at the next term, but the Journal has been informed by reliable authority that it will be nolled when called. This case, it will be remembered, arose from the fact that Mr. Percival opened a trunk of one C. J. Harrimann, who owed him money for room rental and took therefrom a quantity of clothing and other property. The clothing was donated to the poor of the city. Harrimann had been given ample notice of what was to be done in case if he did not pay up. When he ascertained that his trunk had been opened he consulted the district attorney and wanted a warrant. There was no evidence for a criminal warrant, but Harrimann, backed by some one unknown went to Waterford and a justice issued a warrant. Constable Bellar came in but went back empty-handed, being afraid to arrest his man. Then Harrimann went to Burlington and a warrant was issued and Mr. Percival waived examination and was held to the circuit court.

While the district attorney has not openly stated that the case will be nolled it is known that it will be for the reason that the attorney refused to prosecute or advise a criminal warrant in the first place.

Except to put him to considerable trouble and annoyance Mr. Percival will come out of the affair unscratched.

It is known that before the trouble came up a large South Chicago church was corresponding with Racine parties and had in view the object of calling Mr. Percival to one of the largest churches of that place. The trouble stopped progress and the call was not made.

Suits Against the City.

At the next term of the circuit court two cases against the city for damages will be tried. First is that of Frederick Reichert, who was thrown from his wagon on North Main street and sustained injuries which crippled him for life. The second is that of Paul Kuetch. He went through a defective sidewalk on North Erie street two years ago. He asked the city to give him $2,000. It was refused and he brought suit for $2,000. Kuetch has a wooden leg and there was a question if it was not that leg that went into the defective sidewalk. City Attorney Gittings took depositions in the cases yesterday.

O. R. JOHNSON'S WILL.

Filed in the Circuit Court This Morning

In the County Court this morning the will of the late Otis R. Johnson was filed and notice of hearing will be made at the next term of County court in April It is a simple document and bequeaths all of his property to the immediate family No public bequests are made and no particular part of the property is mentioned. The executors names are Mrs. Emily Johnson, O. W. Johnson, Thomas L. Johnson, and Charles B. Johnson. The value of Mr. Johnson's estate is not known.

How's This!

We offer One Hundred Dollars Reward for any case of Catarrh that cannot be cured by Hall's Catarrh Cure.

F. J. CHENEY & CO., Props., Toledo, O.

We the undersigned, have known F. J. Cheney for the last 15 years, and believe him perfectly honorable in all business transactions and financially able to carry out any obligation made by their firm.

WEST & TRUAX, Wholesale Druggists, Toledo, O
WALDING, KINNAN & MARVIN, Wholesale Druggists, Toledo, O.

Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. Price 75c per bottle. Sold by all Druggists. Testimonials free.

FIGHT TO SAVE HOME.

Patrick Goodey and Family Driven From Home by Fire.

Without Shoes and Stockings and Attired in Night Clothes.

A Woman Runs Half a Mile for Help and Suffers Terribly—Two Sons Make a Brave fight—The home Saved—Another Fire.

Daily of Thursday.

Courtland Bones, of the town of Caledonia, was in the city this morning and tells a thrilling story of the exposure experienced by Patrick Goodey and family about 10 o'clock last night. The family had retired and were awakened by smoke which filled the interior of the house. It was found that the house was on fire the flames having started directly under the front door and spread up the side of the house. The smoke was suffocating and the occupants were forced to run out into the cold night air without shoes or stockings and only night clothes to cover their bodies.

The nearest house was that of George Nield, nearly half a mile distant. Help was necessary. Bridget Downey, a sister-in-law, started for the Nield residence, gave the alarm and ran back. Her feet were terribly cut and bruised by coming in contact with the hard dirt of the road. Several times she fell and received cuts and bruises on the hands, arms, legs and body. Added to this was the terrible exposure to the chilling wintry blasts.

Two sons had secured a ladder and carried it to the house. They mounted it and for over one hour, hatless, shoeless and only a night dress on, they stood and poured water upon the fire as it was passed up to them in pails, by father and mother, who were dressed similiar to the boys and exposed.

The sister-in-law also pluckily stood her ground and fought hard to save the home. Neighbors arrived and the fire was finally subdued, but not before the house was damaged $200.

The whole family are prostrated to-day from the terrible exposure and the sister-in-law is reported in a dangerous condition.

How the fire originated is not known but it looks like the work of a cowardly incendiary. It is understood that there is no insurance.

Mr. Bones said that he never witnessed such pluck and endurance in his life. It was a fight to save home and all and a victory.

A Narrow Escape.

The county residence of William M. Johnson, just east of Western Union Junction, narrowly escaped being destroyed by fire last night. The woodwork and roof caught fire from a defective chimney. An alarm was sounded and a pail and water brigade form the Junction went down and after a hard fight subdued the fire, but not before considerable damage was done.

A KNOTTY PROBLEM.

Over Which the Mt. Pleasant Town Board is Troubled.

The members of the town board of Mt. Pleasant met last evening and discussed rather a knotty problem. Recently small-pox broke out in the family of a Polishman just west of Western Union Junction. It was found necessary to quarantine the house. This was done by order of the town board. A man was hired and placed on guard and groceries and in fact everything necessary for the family furnished by the board. Of course all bills were paid by the town. Now the town want the family to pay back to the town the amount they paid for a watchman, groceries, doctor, etc. The man kicks, and refuses to pay a dollar on the ground that he did not ask the board for help in anyway, that they refused to allow himself or family to leave the house, that they contracted all of the debts and not he and that he is not responsible. Attorney Lee was called to appear before the board last evening and express his opinion on the subject. Attorneys are of the opinion that the man cannot be compelled to pay bills that he did not contract for and for other services that he had nothing to do with. The town board shut him up in his house and refused to allow him to buy goods and that so far as he knows the goods might have been sent by other parties.

AN EARTHQUAKE.

It Will Visit Milwaukee, Racine and Kenosha This Year.

Milwaukee, Racine and Kenosha people must prepare for a terrible doom. A Denver, Colo., prophet says that the three cities above named are to be mightily shaken up. He declared himself in this wise: "Among the many things to happen is the complete demolition of the city of Milwaukee, and Racine and Kenosha are to also be visited by an earthquake. Florida will be cut off and the present state will be an island like Cuba. There are to be two inland lakes formed that will make a great difference in the climatic conditions of the United States. There will be war or pestilence that will, within the next fifty years, blot out one-fifth of the entire population of the world. "Rather discouraging outlook, I suppose you think, but it is not. Good is to triumph the evil. Already we see the universal brotherhood idea gaining ascendancy. Through calamities and physical upheavals there will be a renewal of good in the human race. Corruption, dishonesty and evil of all kinds has reached the limit. The nations of the earth must turn back and face the coming of the millenium."

Not the slighest hope is entertained for the ultimate recovery of Chairman H. C. Thom. At last accounts his condition remained unchanged.

Don't Tobacco Spit or Smoke Your Life Away.

Is the truthful, startling title of a book about No-To-Bac, the harmless, guaranteed tobacco habit cure that braces up nicotinized nerves, eliminates the nicotine poison, makes weak men gain strength, vigor and manhood. You run no physical or financial risk, as No-To-Bac is sold by F. Hurlbidge under a guarantee to cure or money refunded. Book free. Address Sterling Remedy Co., New York and Chicago.

Charles W. Wood, a colored student at Beloit college, was the winner in the college oratorical contest at Appleton last night. Mr. Wood will represent Wisconsin in the interstate contest to be held in Illinois in May.

English Spavin Liniment removes all hard, soft or calloused lumps and blemishes from horses, blood spavins, curbs, splints, sweeney, ring-bone, stifles, sprains, all swollen throats, coughs, etc, save $50 by use of one bottle. Warranted most wonderful blemish cure ever known. Sold by John Schultz, Druggist, Racine, Wis.

DEATH OF DAVID HARRIS.

Sorrow Expressed by the Welsh People of Racine and Elsewhere.

Rev. David Harris, well known to the Welsh people of Racine, and who was the adjudicator of an Eisteddfod a few years ago, is dead, having died at his home in Columbus, O., March 9. There was probably not a Welshman in the United States held in higher regard than was Dr. Harris, and expressions of sorrow are heard throughout the United States and here in Racine telegrams of condolence were sent out. Rev. Dr. Harris was a native of South Wales, born at Charmarthen, Dec. 1, 1824. Coming to America in 1849, he made his home at Pittsburg for four years, removing thence to Ironton, O. He studied for the ministry and was ordained at Newark, O., soon after removing to Ironton. He was called to and accepted the charge at Ironton at once where he labored with great success for eighteen years, building two churches during his ministry. He took great interest in the development of the thriving town and was president of the board of education for ten years. In 1870 he accepted a call to the pastorate of the Welsh Presbyterian church at Chicago, and graced its pulpit for nineteen years. Three years ago Dr. Harris met with an accident at the Chicago depot, and being physically unable to continue his ministry, resigned his Chicago charge to return to his old Columbus home for needed rest, upon which occasion his congregation presented him with a beautiful engrossed testimonial. Dr. Harris has since been a great though patient sufferer, the closing years of his life being brightened by the many manifestations of that friendship and love of which his own life was so bright an example. In pulpit eloquence and doctrinal learning Dr. Harris was a leader, both in America and Wales, and during his long residence in Ohio he was secretary of the Ohio synod. His sermons were noted for their power and beauty of expression.

FRED BAILEY TO LEAVE.

He Will Go to Toledo, Ohio, and Take the Management of Armour & Co's, House.

Fred Bailey, who has been manager of Armour & Co's., wholesale meat establishment in this city for the past eight years, will leave Racine in a very short time and go to Toledo, Ohio, where he will take the management of the immense houses of Armour & Co. The change has been contemplated for several weeks but not fully consummated until yesterday afternoon. Armour & Co., commenced small in Racine, but the business under the management of Mr. Bailey has grown to large and profitable proportions and in sending Mr. Bailey to another city the company let a good man go from Racine. But the new place at Toledo is a far more lucrative one and only goes to show that Armour & Co., believe in promoting a valuable employe when the opportunity offers itself. Mr. Bailey has resided in Racine all of his life and is one of the most prominent young business men as well as a favorite socially, as is his estimable wife who accompanies him to the Ohio city. While Racine dislikes to lose so valuable a citizen everybody will be pleased to learn of his promotion, wish him success and congratulate Toledo upon the valuable acquisition to her population. Mr. Bailey will be succeeded by Captain Knutson, formerly of the tug Gillon, but who has been with the company as traveling salesman for many years. He is a good and upright business man and will handle the business as it should be handled.

ST. PAUL LEADS THEM ALL.

It is the Only Western Road That is Now Run at Profit.

The Milwaukee Sentinel says: The total decrease in the earnings of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul road from July 10 of last year until Feb. 28 of this year amounts to $3,294,275. Notwithstanding all adversity and the hard times the road's net profits for the month of February amounted to $15,608, which is evidence of excellent management. The S. Paul road has not reduced its dividend but its stock has dropped in value. The Chicago & Northwestern reduced its dividend for the past year from 6 to 5 per cent, proof that the earnings of the Northwestern have also fallen off. The same has been the case with most of the Western railroads. The Chicago Burlington & Quincy was short $900,000 of the amount necessary for payment of dividends. The earnings of the Burlington of 1894 were $1,179,152 less than its earnings for 1893.

TO REPAIR THE JOHNSON.

Five Thousand Dollars to be Spent on the Old Cutter.

Word comes from Washington today that repairs to the amount of $5,000 have been ordered on the revenue cutter Andy Johnson. The work of making repairs will begin as soon as the season fully opens. By the repairs to be made it is believed that the Andy Johnson, which was put in commission thirty years ago, will last and do good work for at least three or four years more, or until the new $175,000 vessel just ordered by congress is ready for service.

PROGRAMME.

Teachers' Meeting to be Held at Burlington, Wis., March 23, 1895.

10:10 a. m., call to order; roll call. 10:15, music. 10:30, "Mental Arithmetic," Julia Phelps. 11:15, paper, "Some Results in Reading," Miss Emma Olson; discussion led by D. A. Warren. 12:00, noon intermission. 1:30 p. m., music. 1:45, paper, "How to Teach Orthoepy," Miss Anna Bancroft, discussion led by Prin. Corstvet 2:20, recitation, Katherine Post. 2:15, recess. 3:20, music; recitation; Teachers' Library association. 3:30, "Mathematical Geography," Katherine Post. 4:15, question box; music; adjournment.

Teachers, bring your manuals and questions for the question box.

W. W. Storms, President.
Nellie Moyle, Secretary.
Union Grove, March 11, 1895.

Canal to be Widened.

It has long been conceded by vessel captains, not only at this port, but all along the chain of lakes, that the Sturgeon Bay canal is too narrow. Advices from Sturgeon Bay state that it has been decided to widen the canal this year. The cut will be increased in width thirty feet on each side. The cost of the work is estimated at about $250,000.

Southward Ho!

FARMERS who are seeking to better themselves should go South! The Queen and Crescent Route offers a million acres of farms at $2.00 and $5.00 an acre, (on easy terms); and monthly half-rate excursions to go and see for yourselves. No blizzards. No cold waves. Fine schools and churches. Hospitable people. Send for books and information to W. A. Beckler, No'n Pass'r Agent 111 Adams St., Chicago, Ill., or to W. C. Rinearson G. P. A., Cincinnati, O.

Dr. Greene's Nervura

Guaranteed Purely Vegetable **Blood and Nerve Remedy,** and Harmless, is the Greatest and Best

Spring Medicine.

HON. L. P. STRICKLAND.

Are You Prepared for Spring?

It is necessary to prepare yourself for the advent of spring by taking a spring medicine. Use the remedy which cured Hon. L. P. Strickland, of 58 Taylor Street, Cleveland, O.

"I have taken Dr. Greene's Nervura blood and nerve remedy," he says, "and I feel like a new man. It has cured me of chills, hot flashes, bloating after eating, cold feet, and shortness of breath. I have also had a fistula for over twenty years, and it is almost gone now. I cannot express how thankful I am that I used this wonderful remedy."

He was cured by Dr. Greene's Nervura Blood and Nerve Remedy.

MRS. J. M. EARLE.

How to Get Well and Keep Well.

Do You Feel Weak, Tired, and Nervous?

The wonderful cure of Mrs. J. M. Earle, of North Calais, Vt., will interest you.

"I had a scrofula sore on my breast," she says, "and was very short of breath, and was terribly nervous. I commenced taking Dr. Greene's Nervura blood and nerve remedy, and soon perceived a wonderful improvement in my condition. The scrofula sore entirely disappeared, and my general health was greatly benefited. I think that it saved my life. My heart used to be so bad that my husband was obliged to jump up and go for the doctor in all haste, and he did not think I would be alive on his return. But this is now all gone, thanks to Dr. Greene's Nervura. I am as well as I ever was, and as tough as a bear. Let all who are sick take this wonderful medicine."

Everybody Should take a Spring Medicine.

Read this and you will know what to use.

Mrs. Granville A. Sweetland, of 16 Miller St., West Quincy, Mass., tells you how you can be well and strong:

"I was troubled for a long time with sleeplessness, constipation, pain in the back, and great weakness and debility. I took Dr. Greene's Nervura blood and nerve remedy, and after taking four bottles it had helped me wonderfully. The pain in my back was relieved, I could sleep better nights, my constipation was overcome, and my skin was much clearer. "I never could have done the work I have accomplished if I had not taken Dr. Greene's Nervura blood and nerve remedy. My father also uses it, and thinks it benefits him more than any other remedy he has taken."

MRS. G. A. SWEETLAND.

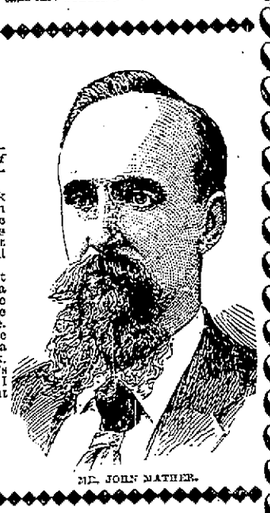
Is Your Blood Pure? Are Your Nerves Strong?

Mr. John Mather, of 433 Broadway, Lawrence, Mass., one of Lawrence's most prominent business men, states:

"For years I was unable to do any work and suffered torture with the pains in my back. My nerves were in such a state that I could not take hold of anything as I could not keep it in my hands, but would drop it. I was very weak and trembling.

"I expected to die, and have no doubt but for the aid of Dr. Greene's Nervura blood and nerve remedy, I should have been in my grave. I began taking the Nervura, and at once noted the change. The pains left me and my nerves were greatly strengthened. To-day I am a well man, and can do a hard day's work. I have the greatest faith in Dr. Greene's Nervura blood and nerve remedy. I heartily recommend it, and am confident that it will cure."

Dr. Greene's Nervura Blood and Nerve Remedy Cured Him.



MR. JOHN MATHER.

To get well and keep well, take

Dr. Greene's Nervura Blood and Nerve Remedy.

It is the discovery and prescription of a widely known Physician.

Dr. GREENE, 35 West 14th St., New York City, can be consulted free, personally or by letter.

Sold by all Druggists. Price, $1 per bottle. Accept no substitute. This remedy has no equal.

CONFLICTING STORIES

Disciples of Annanias Assiduously at Work in Cuba.

Authentic Advices in Jamaica Tell of Great Victories For Revolutionists.

But the Reports That Come From Spain Tell of Wholesale Slaughter of the Rebels.

Kingston, Jamaica, March 16.—Authentic advices direct from Cuba state that the revolution is progressing most favorably. Each leader fights on his own account leaving the Spanish forces in doubt as to where the next blow will be struck. The insurgents have struck several blows heavily and rapidly and successfully secured strategic points. Many now occupy the inland and good secret coast positions are held through which to draw supplies. An American connected with the movement says: "We have the Spaniards so 'hoodoed' that they not only don't know where we are but didn't know where they are themselves. He wants to bet that inside of six months the Spaniards will be out of Cuba." Two boats from Key West manned by Americans have been captured. The Americans were made prisoners but refused to state their mission.

Another Kind of a Story.

Madrid, March 16.—Official advices from Havana state that troops dispersed the rebels in Sierra del Cabre. The rebels lost heavily and the Spanish lost only one killed.

A BOLD THIEF.

Steals Property and Attempts to Sell It to an Officer.

Deputy Sheriff Fred Palmgreen, of Mt. Pleasant arrived in the city, this morning, having in charge Edward Smith, who is charged with stealing two gold rings and a string of beads, the property of W. M. Johnson. It appears that Smith had been hanging around the Junction for some time. The other night Mr. Johnson's house caught fire. Yesterday Smith went down to view the damage and stole the property. He then went back to the Junction and attempted to sell Deputy Sheriff Palmgreen one of the rings. He was arrested and Mr. Johnson was called and identified the property and Smith admitted that he stole it. In default of a $10 fine Justice Morey sentenced him this afternoon to thirty days in jail.

Wisconsin Patents.

The following list of patents granted this week to Wisconsin inventors, is reported expressly for the Journal by H. G. Underwood, patent attorney, 107 Wisconsin street, Milwaukee Wisconsin.

Harry W. Bolens, Port Washington, chair; Harry W. Bolens and J. Gilson, Port Washington, chair; William S. Burnett, Milwaukee, vending machine; William S. Burnett, Milwaukee, coin-actuated vending machine; Fred D. Crocker and F. Earll, Stevens Point, tongs for cuspidors; William A. James, Milwaukee, starching device; Anthony McConnell, Palmyr, attachment for harvesters; William Meyer, Sheboygan, chair; Stafford O'Bryan, Madison, plowshare immersing clamp; Lincoln N. Thomas, assignor to A. N. Reitz, bottle-closing device; John P. Wehrer, La Crosse, automatic feeder for mills; trade-mark, Henry J. Delaney, Milwaukee, healing salves; trade-mark A. J. Hilbert & Co., Milwaukee, perfumery.

Relieves in Six Hours.

Distressing Kidney and Bladder diseases relieved in six hours by the "New Great South American Kidney Cure." This new remedy is a great surprise and delight to physicians on account of its exceeding promptness in relieving pain in the bladder kidneys, back and every part of the urinary passages in male or female. It relieves retention of water and pain in passing it almost immediately. If you want quick relief and cure this is your remedy. Sold by John Schultz, druggist; Racine, Wis.

CAUSE OF DELAY.

Hugh Edwards Explains Why the High School Building Was Not Completed by March 1.

Hugh Edwards, contractor for the construction of the Racine high school building, was before the finance and education committee of the city council last night to explain why the building was not completed by March 1 as the contract called for. As the building was not done by that time the board of public works addressed a communication to the council, asking if they should take charge of the work or allow Mr. Edwards to continue and enforce the $30 a day penalty clause Mr. Edwards made a statement to the committee. He said that the cause of the delay was in getting terra cotta. The plans of the building were in such shape that the company to whom he awarded the contract could do nothing with them and there was a delay of weeks until things could be made to fit right. Then there was a delay in getting iron and now it was the cold weather. There was a difference of opinion as to whether he was obliged to heat the building or whether the city had to do it so the work could go on. It was concluded to allow him to proceed with the work under the contract and a report to that effect will be made to the council. At present the Milwaukee firm having the contract for heating are unable to get certain iron and work is at a stand-still. The matter of retaining Fred. Graham was not decided upon, but most likely he will be retained until the building is completed. Mr. Edwards thought that he could finish it by May 1, with good weather.

WATERWORKS PLANT SOLD.

Lincoln, Ills., March 16.—The Lincoln water works were sold today to F. M. Mills of Des Moines, Ia., for $170,000.

CONDENSED TELEGRAMS.

Two millions in gold was transferred from the depository banks to the subtreasury at New York today.

The Illinois state board of health has received advices that there are four more cases of small-pox at Mateon.

The president returned to Washington this afternoon.

Washington Strong, colored, was hung at Hawkensvile, Ga., for the murder of Johnson Dunkin in 1890. He confessed the crime before his execution.

DID ONE GOOD JOB.

Patrick Nugent at Batavia, N. Y., Uses a Revolver With Deadly Effect—He Killed Himself.

Batavia, N. Y., March 16.—Patrick H. Nugent had been drinking heavily and his wife went to her parents. Nugent threatened the lives of her relatives. Constable W. H. Johnson went to arrest him when Nugent shot him dead and went out to his wife's father, broke in the door and with two revolvers began a fusilade on the terrified women and children, including two neighbor women. All escaped except Mrs. O'Connor, who received a bullet in the neck. Nugent then blew out his own brains.

MURDERED BY BANDITS.

Two American Railroad Contractors Attacked in Guatamala.

Oaxaca, Mex., March 16.—Frank L. Owens and Henry Thompson, American railroad contractors on the way to Guatemala to work on the Guatemalan Northern railroad, were attacked by bandits. Thompson was killed and Owens seriously wounded and robbed of several thousand dollars.

A MILLERS COMBINE.

Grand Forks, N. D., March 16.—The flour millers of the Red River valley and of Western Dakota and Montana have formed an association for the purchase of wheat and the sale of their product. Twenty-one millers are in the combination.

HE TRAVELS IN STATE.

Li Hung Chang Leaves Tien Tsin For Japan to Arrange Terms of Peace.

Tien Tsin, March 16.—Li Hung Chang the Chinese peace envoy, left last evening for Japan. It is reported that the Japanese are rapidly driving back Generals Sung and Ju.

Washington, March 16.—Minister Denby cables from Pekin that Li Hung Chang departed for Japan in royal state with a retinue of 130 men and two warships.

The Japan legation has received a cablegram confirming the reported departure of Li Hung Chang for Japan to arrange terms of peace. The negotiations will be conducted at Shonoseki. The officials of the legation deny that the terms of peace have already been arranged. They declare that none of the details are settled.

ROTTEN STATE OF AFFAIRS.

Discovered in the Chicago Home For Juveniles by the Legislative Committee.

Chicago, March 16.—The legislative committee investigating the Home for Juvenile offenders where the inmates recently had been in rebellion against the management, discovered that the inmates had been chained to the floor in such a manner they could not move but were held face downward to the floor. In all it was discovered that five girls had been admitted to the home without commitment and removed without papers of discharge. Speaker Meyer, of the house, declared the state of affairs was enough to cause people of the middle ages to blush.

THE STRIKERS WON.

Electrical Contractors Yield to the Demands of Strikers in New York.

New York, March 16.—Some of the contractors for electrical work have conceded the demand of strikers, giving employment to 2,000 men. The strikers claim the victory and say that 10,000 will be at work by the end of next week.

FRED H. SHED DEAD.

La Crosse, Wis., March 16.—Fred H. Shedd, general freight and passenger agent of the Southern Minnesota division of the C. M. & St. Paul Railway, died this morning from a surgical operation. He was 33 years old, and was a well-known railroad man. The remains will be taken to Stillwater for interment.

BIG LUMBER DEAL.

Ashland, Wis., March 16.—The S. K. Martin Lumber company of Chicago, is the purchaser in the largest lumber deal consummated in northern Wisconsin this season. The company has purchased 11,000,000 feet of lumber of the Mynes Lumber company and it will be manufactured this season at Oriento.

MURDERED A PEDDLER.

Bradford, Pa., March 16.—Max Samuels, a peddler, was murdered near here last night and robbed of a large amount of money and his stock of jewelry.

FRANK K. BULL.

Elected President of the Union National Bank—Edward Gillen and C. J. Thiesen Directors—Resolutions Adopted.

A special meeting of the directors of the Union National bank was held yesterday afternoon for the purpose of electing a president to succeed the late O. R. Johnson, and also to elect two directors and transact other business.

Frank K. Bull was elected president and Edward Gillen and C. J. Thiesen directors.

The following preamble and resolutions were unanimously adopted:

Whereas, It has pleased an All Wise Providence to remove from our midst our esteemed friend and president, O. R. Johnson, it is fitting that we as a body of which he was a respected member, take some action expressive of our sorrow, therefore. It is

Resolved, That in the death of O. R. Johnson, the Union National bank of Racine, has lost one of its truest friends and ablest supporters, one whose place it will be hard to fill. In him we lose a man of keen perceptions, sound judgment and remarkable business ability, ever ready to aid with his counsel and advice, as well as his means any enterprise that had for its end the public good.

Resolved, That as an act expressive of our sorrow and condolence, these resolutions be spread upon the record book and a copy conveyed to the bereaved family.

Frank K. Bull, the new president of the bank, was born May 7, 1857, in Spring Prairie, Walworth county. He was brought to Racine when 3 months of age and resided here since. He was educated in our public schools and at Racine college. He is one of the representative young business men of the city, is secretary of the J. I. Case T. M. company, and popular with all classes. He is president of the Belle City Manufacturing company, and a director of the Milwaukee Harvesting works. As a business man he possesses superior ability, is enterprising, progressive and far-sighted and he will make the bank an excellent official.

TO BUILD A HALL.

The Danish Young Peoples Society Have Purchased a Site and Will Erect a Building.

The Danish Young People's society have purchased a piece of property on Marquette street of J. C. Hansen for $900. It has 51 feet frontage by 150 feet deep and is located about a half block north of State street. The society will build a large and commodious hall on the ground which will be three stories high and 120 feet deep. It will be fitted up with all modern conveniences and will be an ornament to the vicinity. M. Jensen, the builder, is drawing the plans. Although the society has only been in existence a very short period it has made rapid strides and numbers among it forty-three members some of the best known and most respected young Danish people in the city.

FAMOUS SCHOLAR DEAD.

Louisville, Ky., March 16.—Dr. John A. Brodus, the famous Greek scholar and divine, died this morning.

The Correct Treatment of Disease Discovered at Last!

NUTRIOLA Regenerates the . . . Whole System.

It contains the Elements of Life. Nature possesses the power of assimilating from these elements, the peculiar pabulum which each organ demands for its repair or sustenance. For instance, Nature selects for the Heart the Elements needed for its preservation, and in the same manner selects the required Elements for the Brain, Nerves, Lungs, Liver, Kidneys or Muscles. All that Nature asks to enable it to restore your system to Perfect Health and keep it in that condition is the right kind of material to work with.

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CURES OTHERS

MRS. HARRY TAPPAN, of Reynolds, Neb., writes: "For about two years I was a constant sufferer from diseases peculiar to my sex. I had to be carried from my bed, had horrible dreams, sinking sensations, was very nervous and had little or no appetite. In short, my whole body was racked with pain. I had frequent attacks of hysteria, and was completely discouraged for I found no medicine did me any good. At last I determined to try Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription. I had taken but two bottles before I felt so much better! I took eleven bottles. To-day, I am well. I have never felt the least trace of my old complaint in the last six years. We use the 'Golden Medical Discovery' whenever we need a blood-purifier. With its use, eruptions of all kinds vanish and the skin is rendered clear and soft, almost as an infant's." Sold everywhere.

MRS. TAPPAN.

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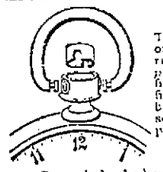
The great watch saver. Saves the watch from thieves and falls—cannot be pulled off the case—costs nothing extra.



The bow has a groove on each end. A collar runs down inside the pendant (stem) and fits into the grooves, firmly locking the bow to the pendant, so that it cannot be pulled or twisted off.

Can only be had with cases stamped with this trade mark.

Jas. Boss Filled Watch Cases are now fitted with this great bow (ring). They look and wear like solid gold cases. Cost only about half as much, and are guaranteed for twenty years. Sold only through watch dealers. Remember the name

Non-pull-out

Keystone Watch Case Co.,
PHILADELPHIA.

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Sheriff—John Pugh, Racine.
District Attorney—Peter E. Nelson, Racine.
Clerk—John Dixon
Register of Deeds—F. M. Roberts.
Clerk of Court—Otto Ahrens.
Superintendent of Schools—Elmer A. Morse, Franksville.
Coroner—Chris H. Sripple, Racine.

TOWN OFFICERS:

MT. PLEASANT
Chairman—John E. Rowlands, P. O. Racine.
Town Clerk—James H. Crane, P. O. Racine.
Treasurer—George Eliarson, P. O. Racine.

CALEDONIA
Chairman—Willi m C. Smith, Racine.
Town Clerk—Frank Renuk, Racine.
Treasurer—Q. P. Sands, Tabor.

YORKVILLE
Chairman—H. Skewes, Union Grove.
Town Clerk—Richard Rispell, Union Grove.
Treasurer—William D. Bixby, Union Grove.

RAYMOND
Chairman—G. Scheck, Union Grove.
Town Clerk—Benjamin West, Kneeland.
Treasurer—Casper Kell, Kneeland.

DOVER
Chairman—John H. Smith, Union Grove.
Town Clerk—Frank Cox, Kansasville.
Treasurer—Robert Hankinson, Kansasville.

NORWAY
Chairman—O. Hanson, Waterford.
Town Clerk—James English, North Cape.
Treasurer—Even S. Thompson, Wind Lake.

ROCHESTER
Chairman—George H. Blake, Rochester.
Town Clerk—William Bell, Rochester.
Treasurer—A. J. Robertson, Rochester.

WATERFORD
Chairman—Fred Cooper, Waterford.
Town Clerk—Chris. Berger, Waterford.
Treasurer—Eric Peterson, Waterford.

BURLINGTON
Chairman—A. M. Aldrich, Burlington.
Town Clerk—Edward F. Rakow, Burlington.
Treasurer—Adam Prasch, Burlington.

VILLAGE OF BURLINGTON
Clerk—C. H. Heuschkeln.
Supervisor—H. E. Zimmerman.
Treasurer—August Heuschkeln.

VILLAGE OF UNION GROVE
Clerk—E. W. Trest.
Supervisor—O. L. Crabb.
Treasurer—W. J. Callender.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

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WANTED—A FEW MORE BOOK AGENTS in this and the adjoining counties for "Our Journey Around the World," a brilliant new book by Rev. Francis E. Clark, Pres't of the United Sec. of Christian Endeavor. The best chance to make money ever offered to all who want profitable work. A good agent—man or woman—in this vicinity can earn $100 a month. Now is the time. Distance no hindrance, for We Pay Freight, Give Credit, Premium Copies, Free Outfit, Extra Terms, and Exclusive Territory. For particulars and choice specimens of the 200 engravings, write to
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THE PEOPLE OF THE MIST.

By H. RIDER HAGGARD.

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"Keep cool, baas, and give me time to think." And for a moment Otter squatted down and was silent.

"I have it," he said presently, and rising he took off his goatskin cloak and cut it into strips, each strip measuring about 2 inches in width by 8 feet 6 inches in length. These strips he knotted together firmly, making a serviceable rope of them long enough to reach to where Leonard and Juanna were suspended on the fragile handle of the spear. Then he took the stake which had always done him such good service, and sharpening its point fixed it as deeply as he could into the snow and earth on the border of the ice belt and tied the skin rope to it.

"Now, baas," he said, "all is well, for I can begin from the bottom."

And without further words he let himself down till he hung beside them.

"Is the Shepherdess dead, baas," he asked, glancing at Juanna's pale face and closed eyes, "or does she only sleep?"

"I think that she is in a swoon," answered Leonard. "But for heaven's sake be quick, Otter, for I am being frozen on this ice. What is your plan now?"

"This, baas—to tie the end of the rope that I have made from the cloak about your middle, then to undo the cord that binds you and the Shepherdess together and return to the top of the slope. Once there, I can pull her up by the hide cord, for it is strong, and she will slip easily over the ice, and you can follow."

"Good," said Leonard.

Then, hanging by one hand, the dwarf managed, with such assistance as Leonard could give him, to knot the end of the line which he had constructed from the skin garment beneath Leonard's arms. Next he set to work to untie the hide cord, thereby freeing him from Juanna. And now came the most difficult and dangerous part, for Leonard, suspended from the frail shaft of the spear with one hand, must support Juanna's senseless form with the other, while Otter made shift to drag himself to the summit of the ice, holding the hide line in his teeth. The spear bent dreadfully, and Leonard did not dare to put any extra strain upon the roughly fastened cord of goatskin by which the dwarf was hauling himself up the ice, for if it gave they must all be precipitated to the dip below, there to perish miserably, since, without proper ropes and an ice ax, its ascent would be impossible. Faint and frozen as he was, it seemed hours to him before Otter reached the top and called to him to let go of Juanna.

He obeyed, and seating himself on the snow, his feet supported by the edge of the ice, the dwarf put out his strength and began to pull her up. Strong as he was, it proved as much as he was able to do. Indeed, had she lain on any other material than ice, he could not have done it at all, but in the end he succeeded, and with a gasp of gratitude Leonard saw her laid safe upon the snow.

Now Otter, hastily undoing the cord from Juanna's waist, made it into a running noose, which he threw down to Leonard, who placed it over his shoulders, and having lifted the spear from the cleft in which it stood commenced his ascent. His first movement cost him a pang of agony, and no wonder, for the blood from wounds that had been caused by the friction of his flesh as he was hurled along the surface of the slide had congealed, freezing his limbs to the ice, whence they could not easily be loosened. The pain, sharp as it was, did him good, for it aroused his benumbed energies and enabled him to drag on the goatskin cord with all his strength, while Otter tugged at that which was beneath his arms.

Well for him was it that the dwarf had taken the precaution of throwing down this second line, for presently Otter's stake, which had no firm hold on the icy earth, came out and slid away, striking Leonard as it passed and bearing the knotted lengths of the cloak with it. The dwarf cried aloud and bent forward as though he were about to fall. By a fearful effort he recovered himself and held fast to the rope in his hand, while Leonard, suspended to it, swung to and fro like a pendulum on the surface of the ice.

Then followed the most terrible moments of all their struggles against the difficulties of this merciless place. The dwarf held fast above, and Leonard, ceasing to swing, lay with hands and legs outstretched on the face of the ice.

"Now, baas," said Otter, "be brave, and when I pull do you wriggle forward."

He tugged till the thin hide rope stretched, while Leonard clawed and kicked at the ice with his toes, knees and disengaged hand.

Alas! it gave no hold. He might as well have tried to climb a dome of plate glass at an angle of 90 degrees.

"Rest awhile, baas," said the dwarf, whose breath was coming in great sobs, "then make a little nick in the ice with the blade of the spear, and when next I pull try to set some of your weight upon it."

Leonard did as he was bid without speaking.

"Now," said the dwarf, and with a push and a struggle he was two feet higher up the incline. Again the process was repeated, and this time he got his left hand into the lowest of the two steps that Otter had hacked with the knife, and once more they paused for breath. A third effort, the fiercest of them all, a clasping of hands, and he was lying trembling like a frightened child above the glacier's lip.

The ordeal was over, that danger was done with, but at what a cost! Leonard's nerves were completely shattered. He could not stand; his face was bleeding; his nails were broken, and the bone of one knee was exposed by the friction of the ice, to say nothing of the shock to the system and the bruises which he had received when he was hurled from the stone. Otter's condition was a little better, but his hands were cut by the rope, and he was utterly exhausted with toil and the strain of suspense. Indeed, of the three, Juanna had come off by far the best, for she had swooned at the very beginning of the passage of the bridge, and when they were jerked from the stone, being lighter than Leonard, had fallen upon him. Moreover, the thick goatskin cloak which was wrapped about her protected her from all hurt beyond a few trifling cuts and bruises. Of their horrible position, when they were hanging to the spear and the rest of their adventure, including the death of Sea, she knew nothing, and it was well for her reason that this was so.

"Otter," murmured Leonard in a shaking voice, "have you lost that gourd of spirit?"

"No, baas; it is safe."

"Thank heaven!" he said. "Hold it to my lips if you can." The dwarf lifted it with a trembling hand, and Leonard gulped down some of the fiery spirit.

"That's better," he said. "Take some yourself."

"No, baas; I have sworn to touch drink no more," he answered, looking at the gourd longingly. "Besides you and the Shepherdess will want it all. I have some food here, and I will eat."

"What happened to Sea, Otter?"

"I could not see rightly, baas. I was too frightened, much more frightened than I had been when I rode the stone myself, but I think that her legs caught in the ice on this side of the hole, and so she fell. It was a good end for her," he added, with a touch of satisfaction.

"It was very near being a bad end for us," answered Leonard, "but we have managed to come out of it alive somehow. Not for all the rubies in the world would I cross that place again."

"Nor I, baas. Wow! it was awful. Now my stomach went through my head, and now my head went through my stomach, and the air was red and green and blue, and devils shouted at me out of it. Yes, and when I came to the hole there I saw the water dweller waiting with an open mouth to eat me. It was the drink that made me think of all these things, baas, and that is why I have sworn to touch it no more. Yes, I swore it as I flew through the air and saw the water dweller beneath me. And now, baas, I am a little rested, so let us try to wake up the Shepherdess and get us gone."

"Yes," said Leonard, "though I am sure I don't know where we are to go to. It can't be far, for I am about done."

Then, crawling to where Juanna lay wrapped in her cloak, Otter set to work to pour some of the native spirit down her throat, while Leonard rubbed her hands. Presently this treatment produced its effect, for she sat up with a start, and seeing the ice before her began to shriek, saying: "Take me away. I can't do it, Leonard. I can't indeed."

"All right, dear," he answered, "you have done it. We are over."

"Oh!" she said, "I am thankful. But where is Sea? I thought I heard her fling herself down behind us."

"She is dead," he answered. "She fell down the hole and nearly pulled us with her. I will tell you all about it afterward. You are not fit to hear it now. Oh, come, dear, let us go out of this accursed place."

She staggered to her feet.

"I am so stiff and sore that I can hardly stand. And, Leonard, what is the matter with you? You are covered with blood."

"I will tell you afterward," he said again.

Then Otter picked up their baggage, which consisted chiefly of the hide line and the spear, and they crawled forward up the snow slope. Some 20 or 30 yards ahead of them and almost side by side lay the two glacier stones on which they had passed the bridge, and about them the others which Otter had dispatched as pioneers on the previous morning. They looked at them wondering. Who could have believed that those inert things not half an hour before had been speeding down the icy way quicker than any express train that ever traveled, and they with them?

One thing was certain. Did they remain unbroken for another 2,000,000 or 3,000,000 years, and that is a short life for a stone, they would never again make so strange a journey.

Then they toiled on to the top of the snow slope, which was about 300 yards away.

"Look, baas," said Otter, who had turned to gaze a fond farewell at the gulf behind, "there are people there on the farther side."

He was right. On the far brink of the crevasse were the forms of men who seemed to be waving their arms in the air and shouting, but whether they were the priests who, having overcome the resistance of Olfan, had pursued them to kill them, or the soldiers of the king who had conquered the priests, the distance would not allow them to see. The fate of Olfan and the further domestic history of the People of the Mist were now sealed books to them, for they never heard any more of those matters, nor are they likely to do so.

Then they began to descend from field to field of snow, the great peak above them alone remaining to remind them that they were near to the country of the mist. Once they stopped to eat a little of such food as they had with them, and often enough to rest, for their strength was little. Indeed as they dragged themselves wearily forward, each of the men holding Juanna by the hand, Leonard found himself wondering how it came about, putting aside the bodily perils from which they had escaped, that they had survived the exhaustion and physical and mental horrors of the last 48 hours. But there they were, still alive, though in a sorry plight, and before evening they found themselves below the snow line and in a warm and genial climate.

"I must stop," said Juanna as the sun began to set. "I can go no further."

Leonard looked at Otter in despair.

"There is a big tree yonder, baas," said the dwarf, with an attempt at cheerfulness, "and water by it. It is a good place to camp, and here the air is warm; we shall not suffer from cold. Nay, we are lucky indeed. Think how we passed last night." They reached the tree, and Juanna sank down half fainting against its bole. With difficulty Leonard persuaded her to swallow a little meat and a mouthful of spirit, and then, to his relief, she lapsed into a condition which partook more of the nature of stupor than of sleep.

CHAPTER XXXI.

How the party journeyed without hope of being saved, how they met a traveler who guided them to the coast, how Juanna and Leonard removed all doubts of the validity of their wedlock by a new marriage ceremony, must be passed over with these few phrases, for already their adventures have occupied too much space.

Six weeks or so had passed when a four wheeled cab drew up at the door of 2 Albert court, London, E. C.

The progress of this cab had excited some remark among the more youthful and lighter minded denizens of the city, for on its box, arrayed in an ill fitting suit of dittoes and a brown hat some sizes too small for him, sat a most peculiar object, whose coal black countenance, dwarfed frame and enormous nose and shoulders attracted their ribald observation.

"Look at him, Bill," said one youth to an acquaintance. "He's escaped from Mme. Tussaud's, he has. Painted hisself over with Day & Martin's best and bought a secondhand Guy Fawkes nose."

Just then his remarks were cut short, for Otter, having been made to understand by the driver that they had arrived at their destination, descended from the box in a manner so original that it is probably peculiar to the aborigines of central Africa and frightened him away.

From the inside of the cab emerged Leonard and Juanna, looking very much the better for their sea journey. Indeed, having recovered her health and spirits and being very neatly dressed in a gray frock, with a wide black hat trimmed with ostrich feathers, Juanna looked what she was—a very lovely woman. Entering an outer office, Leonard asked if Messrs. Thomson & Turner were to be seen.

"Mr. Turner is within, sir," answered a clerk of venerable appearance. "Mr. Thomson"—here his glance fell upon Otter, and he suddenly froze up, then added, with a sudden jerk—"has been dead a hundred years. Thomson, sir," he explained, recovering his dignity, but with his eyes still fixed on Otter, "was the founder of this firm. He died in the time of George III. That is his picture over the door—the person with a hackle and a snuffbox."

"Indeed," said Leonard. "As Mr. Thomson is not available, perhaps you will tell Mr. Turner that a gentleman would like to speak to him."

"Certainly, sir," said the old clerk, still staring fixedly at Otter, whose aspect appeared to fascinate him much as that worthy had been fascinated by the eyes of the water dweller. "Have you an appointment, sir?"

"No," answered Leonard. "Tell him that it is in reference to an advertisement which his firm inserted in The Times some months ago."

The clerk stared, wondering if this could be the missing Mr. Outram. That much sought for individual was understood to have resided in Africa, which is the home of dwarfs and other oddities. Once more he stared at Otter and vanished through a swing door.

Presently he returned. "Mr. Turner will see you, sir, if you and the lady will please step in. Does this—gentleman—wish to accompany you?"

"No," said Leonard; "he can stop here."

Thereupon the clerk handed Otter a tall stool, on which the dwarf perched himself disconsolately. Then he opened the swing door and ushered Leonard and his wife into Mr. Turner's private room.

"Whom have I the pleasure of addressing?" said a bland, stout gentleman, rising from before a table strewn with papers. "Pray be seated, madam."

Leonard drew from his pocket a copy of The Weekly Times and handed it to him, saying:

"I understand you inserted this advertisement."

"Certainly we did," answered the lawyer after glancing at it. "Do you bring me any news of Mr. Leonard Outram?"

"Yes, I do. I am he, and this lady is my wife."

The lawyer bowed politely. "This is most fortunate," he said. "We had almost given up hope, but of course some proofs of identity will be required."

"I think that they can be furnished to your satisfaction," answered Leonard briefly. "Meanwhile perhaps, for the sake of argument, you will assume that I am the person whom I state myself to be and inform me to what this advertisement refers."

"Certainly," answered the lawyer. "There can be no harm in that. Sir Thomas Outram, the late baronet, had, as you are doubtless aware, two sons, Thomas and Leonard. Leonard, the second son, as a young man was engaged to, or rather had some love entanglement with, a lady—really I forget her maiden name, but perhaps you can inform me of it?"—

"Do you happen to mean Miss Jane Beach?" said Leonard quietly. At this point Juanna turned in her chair and became extraordinarily—indeed almost fiercely—interested in the conversation.

"Quite so. Beach was her name. You must excuse my forgetfulness. Well, Sir Thomas' affairs fell into confusion, and Mr. Leonard Outram, with his elder brother Thomas, emigrated to South Africa. In that same year Miss Jane—oh—Beach married a client of ours, Mr. Cohen, whose father had purchased the estate of Outram from the trustees in bankruptcy."

"Indeed!" said Leonard.

"Shortly afterward," went on the lawyer, "Mr. Cohen, or rather, Sir Jonas Cohen, succeeded to the estate on the death of his father. Two years ago he died, leaving all his property, real and personal, to his only child, a daughter named Jane, with reversion to his widow in fee simple. Within a month of his death the child Jane died also, and nine months later her mother, Lady Cohen, nee Jane Beach, followed her to the grave."

"Yes," said Leonard in a dull voice and hiding his face in his hand; "go on, sir."

"Lady Cohen made a somewhat peculiar will. Under the terms of that will she bequeaths the mansion house and estates of Outram, together with most of her personal property, amounting in all to something over £100,000, to her old friend, Leonard Outram, and the heirs of his body, with reversion to her brother. This will has not been disputed. Therefore, if you are Mr. Leonard Outram, I may congratulate you upon being once more the owner of your ancestral estate and a considerable fortune in cash."

For awhile Leonard was too agitated to speak.

"I will prove to you," he said at last, "that I am this person—that is, I will prove it prima facie. Afterward you can satisfy yourself of the truth of my statements by the usual methods." And he proceeded to adduce a variety of evidence as to his identity, which need not be set out here. The lawyer listened in silence, taking a note from time to time.

"I think," he said when Leonard had finished, "that, subject to those inquiries of which you yourself have pointed out the necessity in so grave a matter, I may accept it as proved that you are none other than Mr. Leonard Outram, or rather," he added, correcting himself, "if, as I understand, your elder brother, Thomas, is dead, then Sir Leonard Outram. Indeed you have so entirely convinced me that this is the case that I have no hesitation in placing in your hands a letter addressed to you by the late Lady Cohen and deposited with me, together with the executed will, though when you have read it I shall request you to leave that letter with me for the present. By the way, it may interest you to learn," Mr. Turner added as he went to a safe built into the wall and unlocked its iron door, "that we have been hunting for you for a year or more. We even sent a man to South Africa, and he tracked you to a spot in some mountains somewhere north of Delagoa bay, where it was reported that you, with your brother Thomas and two friends, were digging for gold. He reached the spot on the 5th of May."

"The very day that I left it," broke in Leonard.

"And found the site of your camp and three graves. At first our representative thought that you were all dead, but afterward he fell in with a native, who appeared to have deserted from your service, and who told him that one of the brothers was dying when he left the camp, but one was still in good health, though he did not know where he had gone."

"My brother Thomas died on the 1st of May, this day year," said Leonard.

"After that all trace of you was lost, but I still kept on advertising, for missing people have a wonderful way of turning up to claim fortunes, and you see the result. Here is the letter, Sir Leonard."

Leonard took the document and looked at it, while strange feelings crowded his mind. This was the first letter that he had ever received from Jane Beach; also it was the last that he ever could receive.

"Before I open this, Mr. Turner," he said, "I may as well ask you, for my own satisfaction, to compare the handwriting of the address with another specimen of it that chances to be in my possession," and he produced the worn prayer book from his pocket—Jane's parting gift—and opening it at the fly leaf pointed out the inscription to the lawyer, placing the envelope beside it.

Mr. Turner took a reading glass and examined first one and then the other.

"These words appear to have been written by the same hand," he said presently. "Lady Cohen's writing was peculiar, and it is difficult to be mistaken on the point, though I am no expert. To free you from responsibility, with your consent I myself will open this letter," and he slit the envelope at the top with an ivory paper knife, and drawing out its contents handed them to Leonard. They ran thus:

MY DEAREST LEONARD—For so I, who am no longer awife, may call you without shame, seeing that you are, in truth, the dearest to my heart, whether you be still living or dead, like my husband and my child.

The will which I am going to sign tomorrow will prove to you, if you are yet alive, as I believe it to be the case, how deep is my anxiety that you should recover into possession of the ancestral home of which fortune has deprived you. It is with the greatest pleasure that I make you this bequest, and I can do so with a clear conscience, for my late husband has left everything at my absolute disposal, being himself without near relations, in the sad event which has occurred of the death of his daughter, our only child.

May you live long to enjoy the lands and fortune which I am thus enabled to return to your family, and may your children and their descendants sit at Outram for many a generation to come.

And now I will talk no more of this matter, for I have an explanation to make and a pardon to ask.

If may well be, Leonard, that when your eyes fall upon these lines you will have forgotten me—most deservedly—and have found some other woman to love you. No, as I see this down I feel that it is not true. You will never altogether forget me, Leonard—your first love—and no other woman will ever be quite the same to you as I have been, or at least so I believe in my foolishness and vanity.

You will ask what explanation is possible after the way in which I have treated you and the outrage that I have done to my own love.

Such as it is, however, I offer it to you.

I was driven into this marriage, Leonard, by my late father, who could be very cruel when he chose. To admit this is, as I know, a proof of weakness. So be it. I have never concealed from myself that I am weak. Yet, believe me, I struggled while I could. I wrote to you even, but they intercepted my letter. I told all the truth to Mr. Cohen, but he was self willed and passionate and would take no heed of my pleading. And so I married him, Leonard, and was fairly happy with him, for he was kindness itself to me, but from that hour I began to die.

And now more than six years have passed since the night of our parting in the snow, and the end is at hand, for I am really dying. It has pleased God to take my little daughter, and this bolt shook proved more than I can bear, and so I go to join her and to wait with her till such time as I shall once more see your unforgotten face.

This is all that I have to say, dear Leonard.

Pardon me, and, I am selfish enough to add, do not forget me. JANE.

Leonard put down the letter on the table and again covered his face with his hand to hide his emotion, for his feelings overcame him as a sense of the depth and purity of this dead woman's undying love sank into his heart.

"May I read that letter, Leonard?" asked Juanna in a quiet voice.

"Yes, I suppose so, if you like," he answered, feeling dully that it was better to make a clean breast of the matter at once, and thus prevent future misunderstandings.

Juanna took the letter and perused it twice, by which time she knew it as well as she did the Lord's Prayer, nor did she ever forget a single word of it. Then she handed it back to the lawyer, saying nothing.

"I understand," said Mr. Turner, breaking in on a silence which he felt to be painful, "that you will be able to produce the necessary proofs of identity within the next few days, and then we can get the will proved in the usual form. Meanwhile you must want money, which I will take the risk of advancing you." And he wrote a check for £100 and gave it to Leonard.

Half an hour later Leonard and Juanna were alone in a room at their hotel, but as scarcely a word had passed between them since they had left the lawyer's office.

"Don't you see, Leonard," his wife said almost fiercely, "it is most amusing? You made a mistake. Your brother's dying prophecy was like a Delphic oracle. It could be taken two ways, and of course you adopted the wrong interpretation. You left Grave mountain too soon. It was by Jane Beach's help that you were to recover Outram, not by mine." And she laughed bitterly.

"Don't talk like that, dear," said Leonard in a heavy voice. "It pains me."

"How else shall I ever talk again after reading that letter?" she answered. "Oh, I did well to be afraid of Jane Beach. Every word she writes is true. She still holds you fast from the grave. You love her now, as you loved her in the past and as you will love her in the future, for what woman can hold her own against a dead rival? Now I must be indebted to her bounty all my days. Oh, if I had not lost the jewels—if only I had not lost the jewels!"

And the unfortunate Juanna flung herself face downward on the bed and burst into a passion of tears, but history does not relate how Leonard dealt with this unexpected and yet natural situation.

* * * * * *

A week had passed, and Leonard, with Juanna at his side, found himself once more in the great hall at Outram, where, on a bygone night, many years ago, he and his dead brother had sworn their oath. All was the same, for in this hall nothing had been changed. Jane had seen to that. There, chained to its stand, was the Bible upon which they had registered their vow. There were the pictures of his ancestors gazing down calmly upon him, as though they cared little for the story of his struggles and his strange triumph over fortune "by the help of a woman." There was the painted window, with its blazoned coats of arms and its proud mottoes, "For Heart, Home and Honor," and "Per Ardua ad Astra." He had won the heart and home, and he had kept his honor and his oath. He had endured the toils and dangers, and the crown of stars was his.

And yet was Leonard altogether happy as he stood looking on these familiar things? Perhaps not quite, for yonder in the churchyard there was a grave, and within the church a monument in white marble that was wonderfully like one who had loved him, though time and trouble had written a strange difference on her face: also he had failed. He had kept his oath indeed and fought on till the end was won, but himself he had not won it. What now belonged to him had once belonged to the Jew, his successful rival, who doubtless little dreamed of the payment that would be exacted from him by the decree of fate.

And was Juanna happy? She had worn out the bitterness of her first passion, and she knew well that Leonard loved her truly; but, oh! it was hard that she who had shared the struggles should be deprived of her reward; that it should be left to another, who if not false had at least been weak, to give to her husband that which she had striven so hard to win, that which she had won and lost. And harder still was it that in this ancient place which would henceforth be her home by day and by night she must feel the presence of the shadow of a woman, a woman sweet and pole, who stood between her and that which she desired above all things—the complete and absolute possession of her husband's heart. Doubtless she overrated the trouble. Men do not spend their lives in brooding upon the memories of their first loves. If they did, this would be a somewhat melancholy world. But to her it was real enough and remained so for many years. And if a thing is true to the heart it avails little that reason should give it the lie.

In short, now in the hour of their full prosperity Leonard and Juanna were making acquaintance with the fact that fortune never gives with both hands, as the French say, but loves to rob with the one while she bestows with the other. To few is it allowed to be completely miserable; to none to be completely happy. Their good luck had been so overwhelming in many ways that it would have partaken of the unnatural and might well have excited their fears for the future had its completeness been unmarred by these drawbacks, which, such as they were, probably they learned to disremember as the years passed over them, bringing them new trials and added blessings.

* * * * * *

Perhaps a peep into the future will tell us the rest of the story of Leonard and Juanna Outram better and more truly than any further chronicling of events.

Ten years or so had gone by, and Sir Leonard, now a member of parliament and lord lieutenant of his county, comes out of church on the first Sunday in May accompanied by his wife, the stateliest matron in the countryside, and some three or four children, boys and girls together, as healthy as they are handsome. After a glance at a certain grave that lies near to the chancel door they walk homeward across the budding park in the sweet spring afternoon till, a hundred yards or more from the door of Outram Hall, they pause at the gates of a dwelling shaped like a beehive and fashioned of straw and sticks, known as the kraal and built by the hands of Otter alone. Basking in the sunshine in front of this hut sits the dwarf himself, cutting broomsticks with a knife out of the straightest bundle of ash saplings that lie beside him.

"Greeting, baas," he says as Leonard comes up. "Is Baas Wallace here yet?"

"No; he will be down in time for dinner. Mind that you are there to wait."

"I shall not be late, baas, on this day of all days."

"Otter," cries a little maid, "you should not make broomsticks on Sunday. It is very wrong."

The dwarf grins by way of answer, then speaks to Leonard in a tongue that none but he can understand.

"What did I tell you many years ago, baas?" he says. "Did I not tell you that by this way or by that you should win the wealth, and that the great kraal across the water should be yours again, and that the children of strangers should wander there no more? See, it has come true," and he points to the happy group of youngsters. "Wow! I, Otter, who am a fool in most things, have proved to be the best of prophets. Yet I will rest content and prophesy no more, lest I should lose my name for wisdom."

* * * * * *

A few hours later and dinner is over in the larger hall. All the servants have gone except Otter, who, dressed in a white smock, stands behind his master's chair. There is no company present save Mr. Wallace, who has just returned from another African expedition and sits smiling and observant, his eyeglass fixed in his eye as of yore. Juanna is in full evening dress, however, and a great star ruby blazes upon her breast.

"Why have you got the red stone on tonight, mother?" asks the eldest son, Thomas, who, with two of his sisters, has come down to dessert.

"Hush, dear," she answers as Otter advances to that stand on which the Bible is chained, holding a glass filled with port in his hand.

"Deliverer and Shepherdess," he says, speaking in Sisutu, "on this day 11 years gone Baas Tom died out yonder. I, who drink wine but once a year, drink to the memory of Baas Tom," and swallowing the port with a single gulp he throws the glass behind him, and it shatters on the floor.

"Amen!" says Leonard. "Now, love, your toast."

"I drink to the memory of Francisco, who died to save me," says Juanna in a low voice.

"Amen!" repeats Leonard.

For a moment there is silence. Then the boy Thomas lifts his glass and cries: "And I drink to Olfan, the king of the People of the Mist, and to Otter, who killed the snake god, and whom I love the best of all of them. Mother, may Otter get the spear and the rope and tell us the story of how he pulled you and father up the ice bridge?"

THE END.

THE CURIOSITY SHOP

LUCK IN SIGNS.

Popular Superstitions Attached to Everyday Occurrences.

If a black cat comes to you, you must take it in. It will bring good luck. If a cock crows before the door during a rainstorm, it is soon going to clear up. If the sole of your foot itches, you're going to step on strange soil. If you can't cut a pie through in a single sweep of the knife, you'll die an old maid. If you break a looking glass, some one in the family is sure to die within a year. If you sneeze between 12 and 1, a stranger is coming. If it rains the first Sunday of the month, it is sure to rain every Sunday but one. If your left palm itches, money is bound your way; if your right palm, a stranger is coming.

Anybody knows that:

Whistling girls and crowing hens
Always come to some bad ends.

And that:

Whistling girls and old black sheep
Are the very best crop a farmer can keep.

It's good luck to have a cricket in the house. It is bad luck to have a bird fly in. Birds are ominous—that is, to have birds things unpleasant—that is, to have birds used as a decoration on your wall paper, for instance. It's bad luck to see a cross eyed person. It's bad luck to meet and pass a person on the stairs. It's bad luck to go under a ladder. Dream of the dead, and you'll hear from the living. It's bad luck to open an umbrella in the house. It's bad luck to kill a ladybug or a spider. There is luck in odd numbers.

If you pick up a pin in the street that is pointed toward you, it will bring good luck. To clinch the luck stick it in the first tree you come to.

See a pin and pick it up,
All the day you'll have good luck;
See a pin and let it lie,
You'll want a pin before you die.

From the First of Human Monarchs.

We are accustomed to speak of the sovereign of the Land of the Rising Sun as the mikado, but this title, according to one who pretends to know, is obsolete and inaccurate. The educated Japanese use the term shujo-sama, and ordinary folks say tenshi-sama, while in official documents the monarch is always alluded to as tenno—i. e., the heavenly emperor.

The present occupant of the throne was born in the ancient Japanese capital, Kioto, on Nov. 3, 1852. His name is Mutsuhito, and he traces his descent in unbroken succession from Jimmu Tenno, who, according to tradition, is supposed to have been the first of human monarchs.

EMPEROR AND EMPRESS OF JAPAN.

The emperor is slightly above the average Japanese height, and although not handsome, as judged by a western standard, there is an air of distinction about his personality, while in physiognomy and physique he is a typical Japanese. In the accompanying cut the emperor is wearing the undress uniform of a general of the army, which consists of a black frock coat, braided with gold lace, and cherry colored trousers.

His imperial consort generally affects a Parisian toilet when visible to western eyes, but she is here portrayed in the splendor of the native Japanese costume. She is very small, even for a Japanese, and devotes her life chiefly to learning and good works, entirely eschewing politics.

Doughnuts Under Divers Names.

An old New Yorker says in the New York Times that "olekooks" were made by the Dutch the same as doughnuts are made, but a raisin was inserted in the center of each.

The art of making doughnuts is said to have been learned by the New England people from the Hollanders during the stay of the Puritans in Holland.

These sweet and wholesome cakes are known by many names nowadays and are made in various forms. The modern New Yorker calls them crullers, although the crullers he eats are not always made according to the recipe for doughnuts.

In some parts of the south they are known as Friday cakes, a name due partly to the fact that they are fried in lard and partly to the fact that where so called they are generally made on Friday.

Verbal Curiosities.

There are two words in the whole range of the English language containing all the vowels in their regular order. These are, says London Tit-Bits, abstemious and facetious. The following words each have them in irregular order: Authoritative, disadvantageous, encouraging, educacious, instantaneous, importunate, mendacious, nefarious, precarious, portinacious, sacrilegious, simultaneous, tenacious, unintentional, unobjectionable, unequivocal, undiscoverable and vexatious. A search through the dictionary might bring several others to light. It is usually said that there are but seven nine lettered monosyllable words in English—viz, scratched, stretched, scrunched, scranched, screeched, squelched and staunched.

Remnants and the Petticoat.

A handsome petticoat is one form in which remnants picked up at a bargain may be utilized, for your skirt can be of one silk, your flounce of another, and a drapery of lace or chiffon can easily be called upon to conceal any join which a deficiency may have necessitated. In example is a black china skirt, with colored flowers sprawling over its glossy surface, with a deep flounce of rose pink corded silk which may be covered with an accordion plaited frill of black chiffon, upon which are sewed baby ribbons of pink and green at small intervals. Hardly a durable affair, but a thing of beauty.

Black satin will be greatly worn as the season advances and used for strap seams, belts and collar bands on many new gowns. It looks specially well on sargos and cloth

Have a House Dress.

A girl who wishes to be well dressed on the street and at her office or in the store gets out of her street gown the moment she enters her home. Nothing so demoralizes a street gown as to wear it in the house. The seams of the waist get pulled out of shape, the skirt wrinkles with lolling in easy chairs, and the woolen gown will take on all the odors that are floating up from the kitchen, so that the minute you enter a car or shop the other inmates can tell that you had sausage and buckwheat cakes for breakfast, or that the cook is going to have doughnuts for your lunch. Manage to have two or three house gowns, if

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WEDNESDAY, MARCH 20, 1895.

Three Hundred Million Dollars.

In these columns last Tuesday we told of the richest man in the world, the Chinese banker, Han Quay who is worth the almost inconceivable sum of one billion seven hundred million dollars. The human mind cannot comprehend, with satisfactory clearness, this enormous amount. One billion seven hundred millions! Let the reader pause and consider how long it would take to count that vast sum, by counting at the rate of fifty every minute and 365 days each year.

Computations and comparisons are bewildering.

The Journal has taken the pains to make some estimates upon the Vanderbilt estate, which is calculated to be worth three hundred and twenty millions of dollars or about one fifth the amount of Han Quay's possessions, and the results are as startling as they are interesting and instructive.

The sum is so enormous that the mind can with difficulty calculate the physical proportions of that amount in silver dollars.

Let us see, now, and suppose, if Adam instead of taking that apple from Satan had hired himself out to his majesty at the same salary that President Cleveland gets, $50,000 per annum, and had saved all his money, he would, at the present time, after 6,000 years, have $300,000,000, which is twenty millions less than the amount of the Vanderbilt estate. Now then, let us suppose again. Say a man born at the commencement of the christian era, 1895 years ago, had lived to this time and had been steadily employed at $443 per day or about $14,000 per month, and had saved every dollar of it, he would not at this time have three hundred and twenty millions of dollars.

Again, supposing from the Vanderbilt estate we convert three hundred million dollars of it into silver dollars and attempt to load it into freight cars, each of a capacity of twenty tons, we should require 536 cars. If these cars were put into one train it would be more than four miles in length.

Again. If it were possible to lay in a straight line upon the ground with their edges touching each other, all these 300,000,000 silver dollars, the line would be longer than the distance from London to New York and thence on to San Francisco. If 300,000,000 silver dollars were laid, one on top of the other, they would form a column 475 miles high. If taken down and placed in the form of a cube, each side of the cube would be 35 miles long and 35 miles high and weigh more than 10,000 tons.

Similar calculations might be made and still the mind be wrapped in clouds of incomprehensibility.

In these days of financial discussion it is common to speak of hundreds of millions with flippancy and without stopping to think how enormous an amount is one hundred millions of dollars.

Push.

A traveling salesman stepped into the Journal office, and by way of introduction presented his business card which at first glance contained simply the word "Push."

A careful adjustment of spectacles, however, brought to light, in one corner, the firm's name and business.

We said to the young man "You are not likely to be nipped by an early frost, and if you follow your motto with zeal you ought to have a great "pull" on the trades." The young man's response was as axiomatic as poetic, "Those who pass through the door of success find it labeled "Push."

As he passed out, after transacting some business, we said, "that chap is a success," and then pondered upon what a big word that is. It can be more variously defined than almost any other word in our language, for it means one thing to one man and to another man another thing. In one walk in life its interpretation is entirely different from that in another, and what is success from one point of view is almost failure from another. Everything depends upon the point of view; which fact calls to mind a little story. Some hoodlums were throwing stones at a traveling peddler. He dodged and one went through a window. The storekeeper had the peddler arrested. Upon trial the magistrate fined the peddler the cost of the glass, because, "if he had not dodged the stone would have hit his head and saved the window." That was the magistrate's point of view.

Public Conscience.

Public conscience is a great, good-natured thing generally, like a slumbering dog it will lie peacefully in the sunshine of self-contentment.

Vice will flaunt filth in its very face; corruption and dishonesty will grow bold, laugh at feeble opposition and become indifferent.

Then some pigmy will irritate this sleeping giant, tease it and make rest impossible. There is an awakening. "Why are these things tolerated? Let us have honesty, purity and reform." In its anger all things are evil and must be destroyed, and in its blindness, perhaps some good among the evil.

The effort is exhausting and public conscience once more slumbers until rest is made impossible.

Ex-Governor Peck has undertaken the sale of a patent medicine.

Will the undertaking prove profitable to the undertaker?

The Prison Reform in Wisconsin.

The bill recommended by Gov. Upham for the establishment of an intermediate industrial reformatory is dead. The resolution favoring the re-election of sheriffs has passed the senate in spite of the protest of several influential members of the press who indulge the hope that the resolution will be killed in the assembly.

Such is the fate of two measures of vital interest to the friends of prison reform in Wisconsin.

The evils of our jail system are today what they were twenty years ago, the same idleness, the same indiscriminate herding of all classes, the same plunder of the counties and the same evil influence of politics.

In almost every county the novice in crime when committed for a short time to the county jail, is thrown in with ruffians and hardened offenders. He becomes a student in a seminary of crime during his incarceration.

The jail system as far as reformatory measures are concerned is a failure.

The officers in charge of our jails wherein short term prisoners are detained, are not reformers, they have no conception of the problem. It is cheaper to herd prisoners together, and it will continue to be done.

The sheriff is ineligable to re-election by a constitutional provision, so by the time he becomes experienced he must make way for his successor, who has everything to learn.

Yet the state clings to this clumsy and barbarous system. Year after year more scientific prison methods have been suggested and urged, yet the state has pursued the same policy of indifference and short sighted economy.

An intermediate prison in which those convicted of minor offences can be profitably employed and cared for would have been a step in the right direction. The splendid results of the Elmira reformatory testify to the wisdom of the plan.

By allowing an intelligent and efficient sheriff to hold office for more than one term it was hoped that experienced men would be stimulated to a better conduct of the office.

But it is a little discouraging to advocates of prison reform when an intelligent newspaper of the state hints that the senate which passed the resolution favoring the re-election of sheriffs is devoid of common sense.

Our insane have been provided for equally as well as in other states, our system of poor relief is admirable, but our prison system is abominable. As for prison reform in Wisconsin there has been none for years. It is time we profited by the examples about us.

The Man or the Party.

It is the idea of some, who not doubt have at heart the better conduct of public affairs, that the question in the coming campaign should be the man rather than the party, or the individual qualifications of the candidate before his party affiliations.

Their programme seems to be to stand by until the political parties place their respective candidates in the field. From these candidates a ticket is to be made up and declared the one to be supported by all voters who share their peculiar views.

It is thus they hope to elect to office men, who, though from every party, are desirous of all things for the general good.

It would seem that the conduct of affairs by such men must mean either dishonesty to party by the sacrifice of principle, or their adherence to principle and a general discord.

Among such officers of different parties there would be no ruling majority and as many methods as political creeds.

The election would not mean the endorsement of any party principle, or the responsibility of any party. Rather let the choice of men be made at the caucus; then is the time for the activity of those who cry, "Better men in office."

Let the choice of principle be made at the polls, then will we have good men in office, a majority of whom are devoted to the principles of a party which the people have endorsed.

There are good men in the Republican party. See to it that the right men are named and give them your support.

Home For Feeble Minded.

The bill appropriating $100,000 for the erection of a building as a Home for the Feeble Minded is before the legislature at Madison and will no doubt become a law. The bill provides for the selection of a site within six months after its passage; the site is to comprise not less than 200 acres and possess facilities for sewerage and good water. Racine county is entitled to the location of this institution and an effort should at once be made to obtain it.

Racine county has no state institution and is fairly entitled to this. Here is an opportunity for the Business Men's association to accomplish something worth the while. What is done must be done quickly and in no half-hearted manner. Let our citizens bestir themselves.

If the Wisconsin Press association had any life about them, they would knock the stuffing out of any legislator who refuses to do the newspaper justice in the matter of enacting a proper libel law. Other states are enacting libel laws that protect in a great measure the press from predatory attacks of blackmailing lawyers and their blackmailing clients, and there is no earthly reason why Wisconsin should not have just such a law.

Know what you're expected to say
And then say it.
Know how to feel,
And how not to betray it.
Be all things to all men,
And true to yourself,
Grow gracefully old,
And don't get on the shelf.
Learn how to live
By the time you must die.
You can't do all this,
But "brace up" and try.

Governor Upham who, at the time of his inauguration, was robbed of a diamond stud and the Milwaukee minister who the other evening in Chicago was robbed of his diamond pin should join in offering a suitable reward for the return of their valuables.

The sale of "Trilby" is now well up toward 200,000 copies. It is needless to add that Mr. Du Maurier is writing another novel.

What fools we mortals are.

Capital talks much about the parity between gold and silver; labor is thinking a great deal about parity of work and wages.

The era of explanation is upon us. The blundering Incapables are mingling with their constituents.

Cleveland may be consoled—Vilas remains steadfast.

Cleveland's faded flower—The black Lily.

The Politician and the Statesman.

In view of recent events it is not difficult to draw the line between the statesman and the politician.

Unselfishness comes pretty near being the distinguishing mark. Mr. Holman after years of service in public life advises young men to keep out of it, assuring them that it does not pay.

From the standpoint of pecuniary reward, Mr. Holman has reached the conclusion of many greater men than himself. Webster, Clay and Lincoln were not burdened with wealth at the close of their careers.

In contrast to these are the lesser lights in public life who have "made it pay" and men not distinguished for their statesman ship.

The truth is the true statesman places the interest of the state before his own, is firm in his principles and above party bickering and meanness. Contrast with him the public man who "makes it pay," always in the van of some political fad, always hedging, always trimming, and we have the politician, he is the parasite who attaches himself to a cause for the money in it.

A public officer is not supposed to grow rich, his reward for faithful service is honor and respect, incentive enough for the men who have been our true statesmen.

Boys in the Trades.

Some one who has taken the trouble to investigate the matter expresses alarm at the fact that Americans are fast falling into the ranks of unskilled labor, that the American youth grow up, leave school and are helpless. They are willing and ready to do anything, but are unfitted and are compelled to stand around and wait for anything that does not require special training.

There is something wrong, and it is not difficult to see where the trouble lies. Our trade associations and unions strive, like all producers to increase the demand for their commodity and decrease the supply. They fail to teach the boys their trades for fear of an over-supply of labor and reduced wages.

While the object is legitimate enough, the method is certainly ineffective and harmful. The result is as we have seen to attract the European surplus, to overstock the market and reduce wages, to keep in ignorance and idleness vast numbers of our own youth.

It is not lack of intelligence which is bringing about this condition as much as the intolerance of our own workingmen.

Uniformity of the Laws.

It is stated that the governor of Minnesota will invite several of the states to send delegates to a conference for the consideration of a general uniformity of state laws.

The sins of the divorce and corporation laws alone of one state have been visited upon another often enough to emphasize the importance of some uniformity of legislation. The stringent corporation laws of New York state prevent abuses and fraud as well as any one state has power to do, but are hindered and made ineffective by the leniency of West Virginia.

The divorce laws of Wisconsin testify to our good intentions but we suffer from the abuses of the South Dakota provisions.

Let us hope that as a result of the conference, the way of the Chicago widow and the tramp corporation will be made hard.

Newspaper Studies.

There is a use of the daily newspaper which it would seem could be adopted with good results, that is, as an educational factor in our public schools.

It is a defect in our educational system that so little attention is given to a better understanding of current events. A few moments each day devoted to the reading of selected items, such as foreign news, social topics and in fact all subjects, except politics, might be well spent as an interesting and instructive lesson of the day arousing a spirit of inquiry and research.

A criticism of style and composition and the different attitudes of newspapers on important questions of the day, will lead to intelligent and correct habits of newspaper reading, true characteristics of intelligent men and women.

The Chicago Democracy after a great deal of hunting for a candidate for mayor have decided upon Frank Wenter, whose prominence comes through his connection with the drainage canal scheme. He is acceptable to the Hopkins machine, while his strongest opponent, Mr. Washington Hesing would not pledge himself to the disreputable city hall gang. Mr. Hesing is a shrewd politician and knows that the Republican majority of 40,000 last November will be increased this spring in the election of George B. Swift. Hesing is not in accord with the rotten administration of Hopkins, and voiced the sentiment of thousands of honest Democrats when he said to the convention: "It is very evident that the managers of the Democratic party at the present time do not desire clean politics, and that they are not inspired by the reform wave which is going all over the country."

No, we don't expect to see the "good old times" again. Not if it means the season of boom, speculation, fast living and general extravagance previous to "the cyclone."

There have been many lessons learned since then, and when a moderate business operated at reduced expenses brings a reasonable profit, and when moderate success and security are preferred to the rainbow promises of speculation and booms, times will be good and for many reasons better than the "good old" ones.

Granted that silver is to be the issue in '96, it will be interesting to watch our statesmen preserve their balance on the fence, refuse to go on record until the general stampede and then flop into the yard with the biggest crowd and say, "Follow me."

The theory of the Wilson free trade bill is, that this country is to grow rich by selling less and buying more, and to find employment for our own labor by patronizing more freely that of Europe.

No congress that has convened since the tribunal of Pontius Pilate, ever earned more reprobation, at the hands of the people, than the American congress which has just passed into history.

Idleness and hunger have opened the eyes of thousands of laboring men all over the country and they will think twice before they cast another Democratic ballot.

Cheerful, amiable and generous is the popular man, self-respecting, considerate and polite. He knows when to laugh, when to talk and when to hold his tongue, and above all he is a good listener.

Home.

Home is the sweetest word in the Saxon tongue. It has in it the brightness of sunshine and the fragrance of flowers. It suggests love, and rest and gladness. It calls up pictures painted imperishable on all our hearts. It speaks of fatherly care mother's love, and wife's tenderness and devotion.

The home is the safeguard of the nation. Blessed are the memories that cluster around it. No thought of treason, no plot of anarchy ever springs to life within the sacred precincts of the true home.

It is a nursery where only can be grown manly men and womanly women. How few of us appreciate the blessings of a home under the sheltering arm of a christian nation. The enactment of wise laws and their execution with fidelity, find their root within the true hearts of men who respect and revere the sacred rights of home. He is an enemy to his race who conducts a business which estranges his fellow-men, or who invades the family circle for any purpose which shall lessen the influence or destroy the harmony therein.

The bulwark of the nation rests upon the shoulders of our young men. How few of them appreciate the importance of correct habits and noble conduct. It is discreditable and humiliating that so many young men fritter away much of the better portion of their lives.

Living an aimless life of idleness or timeserving, heedless to the lessons of industry, frugality and temperance, inculcated within the home, they enter the arena of the world's activities to fall, not from lack of correct training, but, because they failed to "hold fast that which is good." Young man! stand by your home! Bring no reproach upon its sacred precincts, nor shame to those who have made it the sacred spot it is. Spend your spare time within its sheltering walls, where no harm can reach you. Sin and shame stop at the threshhold.

If you do not heed the advice you will live to rue the day when you spurned the examples and precepts of your home.

Party Principle in the Campaign.

"There is no particular issue at stake in the present campaign. It makes little difference to the public in a local election who secures the offices. His politics will make no difference with his conduct in office, and there is no necessity of emphasizing any political creed."

Often we hear expressions like the foregoing from men of party prominence, excusing their indifference in a local campaign. These same men work unceasingly for party success in a national campaign but are utterly indifferent to the fate of their party and "let things run themselves in local affairs."

It is this letting things run themselves that has always brought discredit upon the party. It is this shirking of responsibility and permitting the disreputable element to dictate in minor elections, that has laid the party open to all the charges of dishonesty and corruption committed in the name of Republicanism. There is just this much of a party principle involved in the approaching campaign; at the caucus men will be chosen in the name of the Republican party; at the polls they will be placed in power by the Republican party, and during their term of office the same party is held responsible for their conduct, good or bad.

We think there are issues in the campaign that are partisan; that call for partisanship of the highest order from every adherent, to see to it that the best party is represented always by its best men, who will respect the traditions, of its greatest leaders, and the confidence of those who have placed them in office.

Mr. Holman's Public Life.

It is to be regretted that so able a man as ex-Congressman Holman of Indiana, should express himself with so much bitterness upon the disappointments of public life. His advice to young men not to enter public life because "there is no money in it," does not contain the essence of statesmanship, although if based upon his own experience he probably felt justified in offering it.

The disappointment of defeat and the belief that he has not been appreciated, have doubtless made all grapes sour to his taste, but his advice based solely upon the monetary reason assigned, is unworthy the man. Public life, in its proper sense, is not a "private snap," and no honorable man will enter the service of the public simply for the money in it. Congressman Holman, to do him the justice his meritorious service warrants, did not enter public life for its emoluments, but for the honor attached to the position to which he was elevated by his constituents, and now at the close of his public career it is unfortunate that he should feel that he has thrown away the time spent in public service. His language is not patriotic and when he settles down upon his Indiana farm for sober reflection, no doubt his mind will take in brighter lights and inspire more noble and appreciative sentiments.

There is a growing sentiment in favor of the appointment of a woman on the board of regents of the State University. Well, why not? It would seem that a woman would be in closer touch with some departments of a co-educational institution than a man, have more time for the work, be less partisan and too honest to wink at little irregularities so often magnified by political bias.

After all what does it profit the cause of good government to howl about the mismanagement of public affairs, tell what ought to be done, and finally announce that under no consideration will you accept a nomination?

It is a fashionable idea now for Democrats and Populists to talk of joining some new party. Well, the Republican party is getting along in years but judging from all symptoms feels about as young as it used to be.

The Milwaukee News comments editorially on a "lady thief," who has been arrested about 500 times. This must be discouraging to any ordinary female thief who aspires to be a "lady," in the estimation of the News.

They have an emphatic way of determining the will of the majority in the Indiana legislature.

"Prize fighters for office," will be the campaign cry of the successful party in "Hoosierdom."

One of our South Dakota exchanges deplores the fact that only one per cent. of the population of this country has been divorced. The laws of South Dakota are not to blame for this small percentage.

We believe Johnson's Magnetic Oil is a most excellent remedy for neuralgia, rheumatism, lame back and soreness of every kind. W. R. Kirkby.

SMILES.

The man who O's without ever paying makes N M E's.

Farming is one of the best of occupations for a young man.
Even cabbage culture will enable struggling youth to get a head.

A philosopher in discoursing upon various incidents of the summer campaign notes that when the hammock breaks down the occupant is broken up.

Hecker—I'm glad to see you out again, old man. I hear you've been very near to death's door.
Decker—Yes; I went as far as the doctor's—Puck.

Bjones. "Don't you think Mr. Verbose has a fine open countenance, Smythe?"
Smythe. "Indeed I do. Particularly above the chin and below the nose."

Editor's Young Wife—"My dear, you must pardon me for coming down in a wrapper this morning."
Editor—"Don't mention it my dear' some of the most valuable exchanges come to us in wrappers."

It has been said that death ends all things. This is a mistake. It does not end the volume of practical quotations, and will not until the sequence of letters in the alphabet is so materially changed as to place D where Z now stands.

Dumley. "Brown wants to bet me one hundred dollars that in ten years more New York will have population of over two million."
Robinson (excitedly). "Take him up. Dumley, take him up, and let me hold the money."

Barkins. "My speech went off like a breeze. All the good points were recognized immediately."
Candidus. "Yes, I noticed that. I recognized those you took from Jefferson and Jackson and Samuel J. Tilden at once. Next time you speak you ought to

A Picked Nine—The quart of early strawberries.

The dog-catcher is certainly not of a religious turn of mind, but he is certainly a devout muzzleman.

When the poet called June the pearl of the year, he doubtless alluded to the insignificant part the oyster plays when June comes round.

We fear that the philosopher who said that ladies who wear unusually rich gowns keep their husbands unusually poor gave voice to a great truth.

Honesty is the best policy, but the machine that requests you to drop a nickel in the slot, and get a cent's worth of butter-scotch is foredoomed to fail.

When a man's mind is unhinged it indicates exactly the same trouble that exists when a door becomes unhinged. It is a moral certainty that there is a screw loose somewhere.

"Poor John," said Mrs. Spriggins, "he's lost nearly everything. But George says he's got lots of creditors left, and that's some comfort. 'Tain't as if he didn't have absolutely nothin' left."

Judge. "You are clearly guilty, prisoner. I must send you up to the Island for thirty days."
Prisoner. "Can't you make it sixty, your honor? New York i awful hot in July."

Flat hunter. "And this, you say, is the ice-box?"
Landlord. "Yes, madam. We call this the ice-box, although the last lady that was here used it for a servant' bedroom."

He was traveling in Greece.
"What town is this?" he asked, as the train stopped for a moment.
"This," said his guide, referring to his memorandum-book" is the town where Homer was not born."

"Can't you give a poor fellow a lift, madam?" asked a weary-looking tramp of the farmer's wife.
"Why, certainly," said the kindly matron. And then she turned and called to the hired man to come and help the wanderer over the fence.

"I see," said Barkins, "that the King of Denmark has decorated the Emperor of Germany with the Order of the Elephant. What is the Order of the Elephant?"
"I give it up," replied Mr. Jokem. "I never heard an elephant order. Perhaps it's hay and pea-nuts."

"Yes, father," he said to old Mr. Hayseed, "I've graduated, and my education is complete. I s'pose I know about everything. Now I must choose a field where my abilities can be used to the best advantage. I want a large field where I will have plenty of room."
"Son," replied the old man, "there is the ten-acre corn field, and you kin have it all to yourself."

All The Year Round—The earth.

A lie on its face—the stopped clock.

A cutting remark—"Does the razor hurt?"

When is a tree like a liniment?—When it re-leaves.

Why is a duel like a horse-race?—Because the seconds are an important feature.

"How does Fanny stand in her classes? Well?"
Flossie—Oh, no; just awful pigeon-toed.

It should be noted that a man with a walking-stick, moving at a double-quick pace, is not to be confounded with a hurricane.

"Yes," said the farmer, "barbed wire fences are expensive, but the hired man doesn't stop to rest every time he has to climb it."

Precocious Boy (munching the fruit of the date-tree).
"Mamma, if I eat dates enough will I grow up to be an almanac?"

The Last Thing.—A contemporary says, "The last thing a man wants to do is to die." Then his wishes are gratified. It is the last thing he does.

"Mayn't I have some more sugar in my tea, Aunt Georgy?"
"Why, you've had three."
"Yes; but they melt away so!"

Constipation and sick headache positively cured by Japanese Liver Pellets. 50 pills 25 cts. W. R. Kirkby.

A little boy was told that there were no politics in heaven. He thought for a moment, and then said, "I guess that's because there are no politicians there."

That oily and rough skin cured, and the face and hands beautified by Johnson's Oriental Soap; medicated and highly perfumed. W. R. Kirkby.

We do not know the age of his Excellency the Chinese Ambassador at Washington, but his name—Yung-Wing—suggests that he can not be an "old bird."

Ringing Noises

In the ears, sometimes a roaring, buzzing sound, are caused by catarrh, that exceedingly disagreeable and very common disease. Loss of smell or hearing also result from catarrh. Hood's Sarsaparilla, the great blood purifier, is a peculiarly successful remedy for this disease, which it cures by purifying the blood.

Hood's Pills are the best after dinner pills, assist digestion, prevent constipation.

—It is stated that the gun and ammunition trade at Birmingham, England, is now more active than at any time during the past twenty years.

WISCONSIN NEWS.

Frank Toliver, a brakeman on the Omaha railroad was instantly killed Saturday at Rice Lake while coupling cars.

Frank Geele was nominated for mayor by the Sheboygan Democratic convention but it is doubtful whether he will accept.

The consolidation of Green Bay and Fort Howard will give the greater Green Bay a population of about 17,000 people.

Casper and Henry Kleene, brothers, were frightfully burned while at work at the Sheboygan electric light works and their recovery is doubtful.

Nine hundred and fifty-six persons were married in Hudson during the year 1894. Considering that the population of the place is less than 4,000 it is doubtful if any other village in the world of the same size, can show so excellent a record. Of the 956 persons only 16 men and 18 women were residents of Hudson. Most of the contracting parties were from Minneapolis and St. Paul.

Earnings of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul for the first week in March were $503,283, a decrease of $25,566 from the corresponding week of last year.

A. V. H. Carpenter, consulting passenger and ticket agent of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul road, died Saturday night at Milwaukee, aged 73 years.

Dr. D. Frank Powell was renominated for mayor by the La Crosse Populists. The resolutions call for a general reduction of salaries, half-fare at certain hours on street cars and municipal ownership of electric light plants.

Milwaukee business men are agitating the question of celebrating the fiftieth anniversary of the existence of that city as a corporation, which date falls on January 31, 1896. The new city hall is expected to be completed by that time.

The state G. A. R. encampment will be held at Green Bay, May 22 and 23.

Ex-Secretary of State Cunningham is talked of for mayor of Chippewa Falls.

Forty Janesville business men met and organized a mutual fire insurance company.

Menasha has an heir to the famous Hyde estate in the person of Mrs. Elvira Standen.

Mary Sweeney, the window smasher, is being driven from town to town in the Fox river valley and the authorities seem unable to cope with her.

The nomination papers of John B. Winslow, candidate to succeed himself as associate justice of the Wisconsin supreme court, were filed with the secretary of state yesterday.

Pensions have been granted Wisconsin people as follows: Original—Ardel C. Rogers, Cascade, Sheboygan county. Restoration—Michael Lee, National Soldiers' home. Increase—Perry C. Taylor, National Soldiers' home. Original, widows, etc.—Anna Hauff, Appleton; Rumina Tomlinson, Rover Falls; Friederick E. Soehlkopf, Beaver Creek, Outagamie county.

Seven miles of sewer will be built at Sheboygan the coming summer.

Jennie Mullen of the National Soldiers' home Milwaukee, has been granted an original pension.

The ice on Green Bay is said to be breaking up in places and it is expected navigation will be resumed in a week or ten days.

Flynn, Crowley and Franklin, charged with robbing a Chicago & Northwestern freight car, were held for trial at Janesville in $1,200 bail.

James Carrall, a deputy game warden of Manitowoc county, who has been over-officious in the discharge of his duty, was arrested on charge of violating the state game laws.

A delegation of West Superior business men has gone to Madison to work for the passage of the public ware house bill, which has now resolved itself into a fight between the rival cities of Superior and Duluth.

There may be a division among the Catholics of Father Duren's pastorate at Medford owing to the attempts to remove him Monday the parochial school had to be dismissed because someone had over turned the three stoves.

All the vacant buildings at Morse, thirty miles down the Central road from Ashland are being moved to the latter place. Morse was at one time a thriving lumber town, upheld by the Penpokee company, which has moved its plant away, however, and consequently taken away the town's principal industry, so that moving has become necessary. The houses are to be sent by rail to Ashland.

John Emmerson was killed in a runaway at Ferryville.

The Wisconsin editors will meet today at Madison in forty-second annual session.

Charlie, the 7-year old son of Charles Corbien of Flambeau, accidentally shot and killed himself while playing with a revolver that was supposed to be unloaded.

About 1 o'clock yesterday morning Mrs. Wm. Johnson of Noshotah, awoke to find her home in flames and all escape by the stairway cut off. She therefore threw one child from the window and jumped with the other in her arms. All escaped without serious injury.

Rock county Pomona grange passed resolutions at its last meeting censuring Fenner Kimball, member of the assembly from the Third district, for voting and working against the Blake bill, which seeks to place certain restrictions on the manufacture and sale of oleomargarine, butterine, filled cheese, etc.

Ex-County Treasurer F. P. Kennedy, of Langlade county, was arrested at Antigo yesterday on a warrant sworn out by John A. Ogden, one of his bondsmen. Another shortage of $1,800 has been found in his accounts, making the total shortage $4,093. Kennedy gave bonds in the sum of $3,500 and the case was adjourned until April 15.

Pensions have been granted to Wisconsin people as follows: Original—Samuel Fowles, Fort Howard; Gundor T. Christianson, alias Gunner Thorson, London, Dane county; Wm. Cavanaugh, National Soldiers' home, Milwaukee; Asa Foot, Ft. Atkinson; Horace Thuring, Milton Junction. Additonal—Wayne B. Dyer, Durand, Pepin county; Norman Hease, Birnamwood, Shawano county. Renewal—Ludwig Wirth, Theresa, Dodge county. Reissue—John Bluden, Beaver Dam, Dodge county. Original, widows, etc.—Permilia Travis, Boyceville, Dunn county.

E. Nulty of St. Paul, Minn., writes: "Was confined to bed for three weeks, doctors could do me no good; Japanese Pile Cure entirely cured me. W. R. Kirkby."

AS YOU LIKE IT.

About 80,000 horses are employed in all kinds of drudge work in London.

The best way to clean bamboo furniture is with a brush dipped in salt and water.

Out of 1,000 men who marry, 332 marry younger women, 579 marry women of the same age and 89 marry older women.

Mrs. Humphry Ward will spend the remainder of the winter and spring in Italy, where a portion of the scenes of her new novel are laid.

It is said that in London alone there are no fewer than 10,000 professional musicians of various grades, and that more than half of them are women.

During the past eight years the Enoch Pratt Free Library, Baltimore, has put into circulation 4,000,000 books, and now has nearly 150,000 volumes on its shelves.

Stepniak, the Russian radical, gives the czar credit for desiring to avoid a great European war, but hints that it is poverty, not peace, that inspires his actions.

On the coil which rests on the summit of the head, it is now the fashion to twist ropes of pearls, chains of gold and turquoises set on slim bands of flexible silver.

France, out of an average of 6,500 suicides a year, there are not more than about 300 that can be classed as suicides of passion. In France money, or rather the lack of it, is the cause of self destruction.

Customer (who has just bought a piano). "You may send it to S'teen-hundred-and-one East 127th street, Harlem."
Dealer. "But that number is a vacant lot, sir."
Customer. "I know it is; but I'm going to put up a flat there, and I've got to get the piano in first"

The most finished negro scholar in the world today, according to the Boston Transcript, is Edward Wilmot Blyden who represented Liberia at the court of St. James. He is a valued contributor to many English magazines, is a linguist of pronounced ability, and is one of the most profound thinkers the negro race has yet produced He is the author of a work entitled "Christianity, Ilam, and the Negro race," which has had two editions in London. Dr. Blyden is a pure negro, without a trace of white blood in his veins.

Alice—"If we stay on this rock much longer the tide will wash us off. Time and tide, you know, wait for no man."
Marie (mournfully) —"That's where they differ from us."—Rogersville (Tenn.) Review.

Colonel Waring, New York's new street cleaning commissioner, is cleaning the streets, and in order to let no mud increase under his feet worked his force on Sunday.

The ordinance appropriating $12,000 to buy the house where Betsey Ross made the first American flag received but scant favor in the Philadelphia city council. It is reported that if Philadelphia does not care for the historic mansion New Haven does, and, what is more, will buy and take it away.

The oldest living clergyman in Ohio is Rev. John McCloud, of Remsen's Corners, who, at the age of 95 is still preaching every Sunday.

She—O, yes! I quite believe there is a fool in every family, don't you?
He—Well, my opinion is rather biased. You see I am the only member of our family.

Wife. "I do hope it will rain tomorrow. If it is a pleasant day, that stupid Mr. Bentley will be sure to make one of her tiresome calls."
Husband. "Well, I think it will; my corn pains me frightfully."
Wife. "Oh I'm delighted."

It is perfectly well known that most of the popular cheeses are more or less successfully counterfeited in this country and it would be interesting to know what proportion of the large exportations of American cheeses return as foreign.

Old lady (to village postmistress). "Hev ye got anythin' fer me, Miss Bullard?"
Postmistress. "Here's a postal from your daughter 'Mandy. How she do improve in spellin' sence she's be'n goin' to that boardin'-school."

The New England Kitchen, of Boston, serves a 5-cent lunch consisting of hot soup, bread and butter, sandwiches, buns or cookies to the pupils of the Boston high schools.

Our woolen industry employs 219,000 persons.

"Tectorium" is a substitute for window glass.

Victoria, Australia, has adopted the single tax.

Seven million miles of thread are annually used in the United States.

As impressive as is Japan's military prowess, not in war alone is she showing her ambition to rise and vie with the powers of Europe and America. These little people in the city of Tokio actually support thirty-five law journals.

The Prince of Wales never travels abroad without having a complete itinerary of his route decided upon, connections arranged for, time-tables consulted and every point covered. He would make a good drummer if he could manage the baggagesmashers and stand the hotel feeding.

For colic, scour, sprains, bruises, spavin, swellings and all diseases of horses and cattle, Johnson's Magnetic Oil, horse brand, gives excellent satisfaction. $1.00 size 50 cts; 50 ct. size 25 cts. W. R. Kirkby.

A WARM BATH WITH

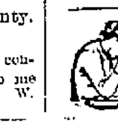
Cuticura Soap

And a single application of CUTICURA, the great skin cure, will afford instant relief, permit rest and sleep, and point to a speedy, economical, and permanent cure of the most distressing of itching, burning, bleeding, scaly, and crusted skin and scalp diseases, after physicians, hospitals, and all else fail.

Cuticura Remedies

Exert a peculiar, purifying action on the skin, and through it upon the blood. In the treatment of distressing humors they are speedy, permanent, and economical, and in their action are pure, sweet, gentle, and effective. Mothers and children are their warmest friends.

Sold throughout the world. POTTER DRUG AND CHEM. CORP., Sole Props., Boston. "All about Baby's Skin, Scalp, and Hair," mailed free.



If tired, aching, nervous mothers knew the comfort, strength, and vitality in Cuticura Plasters, they would never be without them. In every way the sweetest and best.

IN paint the best is the cheapest. Don't be misled by trying what is said to be "just as good," but when you paint insist upon having a genuine brand of

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In every case of freckles, pimples, moth, sallowness, blackheads, acne, eczema, oiliness, roughness, or any discoloration or disease of the skin, and wrinkles (not caused by facial expression) FACE BLEACH removes absolutely. It does not cover up, as cosmetics do, but is a cure. Address
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500 Page Book on Treatment of Animals and Chart Sent Free.
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Single Bottle (over 50 doses), - - - .60
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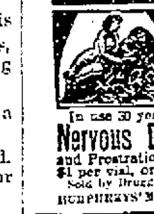

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SET OF TEETH	$5.00
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GOLD FILLING	$1.00 UP
SILVER FILLINGS	.50
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Weakness, Nervousness, Debility, and all the train of evils from early errors or later excesses, the results of overwork, sickness, worry, etc. Full strength, development and tone given to every organ and portion of the body. Simple, natural methods. Immediate improvement seen. Failure impossible. 2,000 references. Book, explanation and proofs mailed (sealed) free.
ERIE MEDICAL CO., Buffalo, N.Y.

RAILROAD TIME TABLES.

Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railroad.

Depart for Milwaukee.	Arrive from Milwaukee.
7.25 a m	8.17 a m
9.35 a m	10.30 a m
12.35 p m	11.50 a m
4.00 p m	1.40 p m
7.40 p m	5.05 p m
	8.35 p m
Depart for Chicago.	**Arrive from Chicago;**
7.25 a m	10.30 a m
10.55 a m	1.40 p m
12.35 p m	5.05 p m
4.00 p m	8.35 p m
7.40 p m	
For the West.	**From the West;**
12.35 p m	5.05 p m
4.00 p m	8.17 a m
SUNDAY TRAINS.	
For Milwaukee.	**From Milwaukee.**
10.00 and	8.17 a m
7.40 p m	12.10 and 5.05 p m
	8.35 p m
For Chicago.	**From Chicago;**
7.25 a m	12.10 p m
10.00 a m	8.35 p m
7.40 and 4.00 p m	5.05 p m
For the West.	**From the West.**
4.00 p m	8.17 a m

Chicago & Northwestern Railway.

Trains leave Racine as follows:

Going North.	Going South.
1.05 a m daily	5.38 a m daily
4.25 a m ex. Sunday	7.50 a m daily
9.06 a m ex. Sunday	8.25 a m ex. Sunday
10.15 a m daily	9.35 a m daily
1.05 p m ex. Sunday	11.35 a m daily
3.50 p m ex. Sunday	2.20 p m ex. Sunday
4.25 p m daily	4.38 p m daily
6.35 p m daily	7.52 p m daily
9.40 p m daily	
RACINE AND MILWAUKEE TRAINS.	
Leave for Milwaukee.	**Arrive from Milwaukee.**
8.10 a m ex. Sunday	7.35 a m ex. Sunday
12.45 p m ex. Sunday	12.25 p m ex. Sunday
4.55 p m ex. Sunday	4.28 p m ex. Sunday

R. TRIST, Ticket Agent.

Arrival and Departure of Mails.

Mails leave the postoffice as follows:
7.40 a m North, South, East and West.
9.20 a m South and West.
9.45 a m North.
10.30 a m South and East.
11.05 a m South and East.
12.20 p m West.
12.35 p m North.
1.50 p m South and East.
4.00 p m South, East and West.
6.10 p m North.
7.30 North, South, East and West.
Mails arrive at postoffice:
5.50 a m North, South, East and West.
8.35 a m North and West.
10.35 a m South, East and West.
11.50 a m North and West.
1.15 p m South, East and West.
2.15 p m South.
2.35 p m North.
4.50 p m North and South.
5.15 p m North and West.
6.45 p m South, East and West.
8.00 p m North.

ANDREW SIMONSON, Postmaster.
WALTER EASSON, Mailing Clerk.

BILL NYE IN NASSAU.

HE EATS GREEN COCOANUTS AND PLAYS WITH THE NASSAU DOG.

Some Striking Characteristics of This Animal, Who Dwells In Close Proximity to the Nassau Hog—The Natives Shown Up In Their True Light.

[Copyright, 1895, by Edgar W. Nye.]

As these lines are being penned the good ship Cienfuegos is going to pieces on the rocks, and the mullet, the angel fish, the yellow tailed snapper, the cowfish, the spikefish, the jewfish, the shark, the smelt, the mackerel, the skate, the flounder and the eel, are sailing up and down the gilded saloon and criticising the architecture of the ship.

A colored islander dived for our mail and rescued it, one bag at a time. For this he received $100, or about $5 per bag. One hundred dollars on Harbor island will maintain him in affluence for 100 years.

There is no cow on Harbor island, and goat's milk has to suffice. We were taken by the rescuing schooner Good

GREEN COCOANUTS.

Will to Dunmore town, a little hamlet on Harbor island, and were met by all the inhabitants, who asked me to lecture.

As we approached the island we could see the tall cocoanut trees waving in the soft February breeze, a temperature like June at the north. Mr. Jacques got a piazza full of cocoanuts when we landed, and all for 25 cents. We had a big native cut the ends off these green nuts, and we drank the juice. There is as much difference between a cocoanut just off the tree and one that has been plucked several months as there is between the new laid country egg and the dramatic or stage egg.

I do not like the grocery store cocoanut nor the desiccated truck which is sometimes sprinkled over a frosted cake, but a juicy green nut just off the tree is soothing and refreshing to the weary stomach of one who has been wrecked.

All night the soft wind sighed among the tall palms and rustled the long leaves of the banana, while ever and anon one could hear the gentle bleat of the kid.

We were scattered about among the cottages of Dunmore, and I slept with Mr. Coffin of Boston. We were both grateful to find ourselves alive, even though the people where we stopped took our bedding and put it on the other folks in the still watches of the night.

Those who were capsized in crossing the reef were fitted out as well as possible with dry clothing and gladly took what came along. A prominent Philadelphian appeared in a sponge fisher's overalls, and a New York lady cheerfully rolled up the bottoms of a pair of flannel trousers and paced the deck with a glad smile.

The officers said we were the best behaved party they ever saw at a wreck. This is a high compliment considering that we had never attended anything of the kind before.

The disaster occurred on Monday morning at 4:30, and at sundown we were all landed on Harbor island. On Tuesday morning we went aboard the schooner and started for Nassau, 52 miles distant, but the wind died down by 10 o'clock, and we were becalmed. I told Captain Sweeting repeatedly to luff, but he seemed to think he knew his own business better than I did, and so persistently refused to luff.

However, the Santiago, bound for New York, and a sister ship of the Cienfuegos, hove in sight just off the wreck and took us in tow, so that before sunset on Tuesday the Hog island light, off Nassau, could be seen, and the white breakers shooting up 30 or 40 feet into the air, with a background of palms and the white walls of the fort.

The people of Nassau are divided into two classes—viz, those who do absolutely nothing and those who solicit pence.

Living in Nassau does not cost anything to speak of unless you stop at the Royal Victoria hotel, and even there you may live well at $2.50 to $4 per day, including "sour sop." Sour sop is a cool beverage made from the juice of the sour sop and flavored with absinthe.

The colored brother here is a shade more worthless than anywhere else on earth. He is also impudent and mean. The police are black, and Dr. Parkhurst is needed every hour. The uniform of the police is rather picturesque—made of dark blue, trimmed with red, and surmounted by a scarlet turban the shape of a jelly roll.

Two of our party lost their overcoats, and several aliases disappeared. Those who hustled for their property personally recovered it, but those who relied on the police did not.

Nassau now has a cable line via Jupiter, so that one is not wholly out of the world while here. The local office is under the management of Mr. Burns, an accommodating gentleman of the Caucasian race.

This is a great sponge depot, and those who do not sponge a living on land do it at sea. The sponges are not so good as those which come from the Mediterranean sea, but do very well, especially in pugilistic circles, where they are found to be very suitable for throwing up at the close of the fight.

The Nassau dog is worthy of a fast decaying community. He may be over so proud and ambitious when he arrives here, but he soon gets up later and later in the morning, begins to postpone till tomorrow that which should be done today, does those things which he ought not to have done and leaves undone those things which he ought to have done, and there is absolutely no health in him.

He has a corrugated back and a concave stomach. He has insomnia and fleas when no man pursueth.

He makes a good watchdog in some cases. He will watch your dinner till you get out of sight and then eat it himself.

Nassau was once the home of enterprising pirates. They are not so enterprising now. Years ago they gave one a chance for his life. Now "Chuck me a penny, boss!" is the general cry.

The climate here is very fine, but you must beware of it if you ever hope to grow up and be a good man. It is seductive to the last degree and robs one of his ambition as the poppy of the orient, blunting the souses and stealing over the better impulses for progress like a ruinous drug. You say on your arrival, "I will go at once and get my luggage from the wharf." If by evening it has not come, you ask at the office and let it go at that. By and by you say, "Well, I'm going home in a couple of weeks, and I'll let it remain there at the dock, so that it will be handy."

The Nassau hog is a trifle more meager than that of Florida. You can read long primer type through a Florida hog, but here you may read nonpareil through this one. In fact, I think that he rather magnifies the letters a trifle. Some use the Nassau hog in cases of weak vision.

We have just visited the phosphorescent lake. It was a very dark night, and every ripple sent forth a brilliant blue flame. Our boat disturbed thousands of fish, each one leaving a track like a rocket as he got away from our boat. I carried a cane and stirred up a phosphorescent display that would enable one to read the Nassau Guardian through in three minutes. I think that this lake is the most remarkable thing about Nassau.

We had a swimmer—a native accompanying the boat—and the whole body was outlined in fire. I never saw anything like it in my life. Stirred by a wild burst of generosity, I opened my heart and gave her a large English copper as we bade her goodby.

This is no joke. She was a cute little darky girl who swam like a porpoise and cut up in the water like everything. I asked her what she would take to come to America and act in my household as French maid. She said that she did not care to go to America, where people did nothing but follow industrial pursuits.

The colored people of Nassau are divided into (1) males, who do nothing, and (2) females, who see that future generations shall grow up to take the business off their hands.

With them indolence is an inheritance and industry a nightmare. Tomorrow is their day for doing everything, and the tomorrow they refer to has never yet been foaled.

The thermometer yesterday was down to 54, which is the coldest for 80 years, and some of the colored people had to put on an extra potato sack to keep warm. None of them wears shoes, with rare exceptions, and I saw a middle aged person selling tomatoes one day who

THE NASSAU DOG.

wore nothing but a wooden log and a look of chastened melancholy. A shark had met him nine years ago in the harbor while on his way to lunch—the shark, I mean—and had participated about $8 worth, considering the darky to be worth $75.

This is true.

Also some other things which I have said in this letter. Next week I will show up the joys of a winter in the Bahamas.

Bill Nye

Less.

Mrs. Slowit—I don't see how you can afford to feel sorry for Mrs. Bragg. Her husband may be disreputable, but your own is no better.

Mrs. Quickwit—True. But Mr. Quickwit is smaller than Mr. Bragg, so you see I haven't so much to complain of.—Philadelphia Record.

Not the Kind.

"Any parlor matches, lady?" he asked as he offered a bundle of his wares.

"Not yet," answered the mother of four daughters, "but we hope to make some before spring," and she closed the door on the astonished match vender.—Detroit Free Press.

Ancient Mechanics.

The ancients, while excelling in political science and in literature, were woefully deficient in a knowledge of the laws of nature and their application in human affairs. That it should be so is easily understood because, according to the historian Rankine, it was both an ancient and mediæval belief that there is a double system of natural laws—one theoretical, geometrical, rational, discoverable by contemplation, applicable to celestial, ethereal, indestructible bodies, and being an object of the noble and liberal arts; the other practical, mechanical, discoverable by experience, applicable to terrestrial, gross, indestructible bodies, and being an object of what were once called the vulgar and sordid arts. The mechanical knowledge and practical skill of Archimedes, which rendered him so illustrious, were by men of learning, his contemporaries and successors, regarded as accomplishments of an inferior order, to which the philosopher, from the height of geometrical abstraction, condescended with a view to the service of the state.

When a Cow Is a Deer.

This animal, known as nyighau (or blue cow) in Oudh, and deemed by Hindoos of that province to be sacred, as one of the bovine tribe, was known in Deogarh as gheraroz and counted by the local Hindoos as one of the deer species, which it was lawful to kill and eat—as a fact it is, I suppose, one of the antelopes.

This divergence of views, entertained by Hindoos of different localities, is nothing as an anomaly compared with the varying treatment extended by Hindooism universally to different members of the bovine kind—on the one hand, the veneration for the cow, which makes the animal's life something sacred, and only permits of the twisting of the venerated creature's tail; on the other hand, the general practice at the Doorgah Poojah, and on other occasions, of sacrificing buffaloes to the gods by beheading them before the altars.—Blackwood's Magazine.

He Felt Bad.

Texas Siftings tells of a man on a Texas railroad train who was observed to be very much broken up about something. Finally the party of the second part tried to console the tearful man. Shaking his head, the latter said as the tears ran down his cheeks: "I adopted a boy. I took him out of the poorhouse when he was a mere lad, and I kept him and fed him for nine years, and he paid me back by running off with my wife." "That's pretty tough," responded the other. "Tough!" exclaimed the stricken one. "Why, I'll stand you a bottle of wine. You don't often meet with such gratitude in this world, but a kind act is sure to bring its own reward. I've sent him a check for $500." "What the blazes are you crying about, then?" asked the would be consoler. "I can't help it. I've got a soft heart, and when I think of what's in store for that boy it just naturally breaks me all up."

FARM, FIELD AND GARDEN

UTILIZING THE WIND POWER.

Valuable Functions Performed by Modern Windmills at Small Cost.

The wind, like the poor, is always with us. In no considerable area in the United States is there a demand for more wind. It is indeed the specially disagreeable feature of nearly every climate. The cold north winds of winter and the raw winds of March as well as the parching and drying winds of summer are alike disagreeable if not destructive. But the wind is everywhere and always a source of power and should be utilized by the farmer as a helping hand. Windmills are comparatively cheap, and many of them are very effective. Great improvements have been made upon the old time windmills, and a new and possibly more appropriate nomenclature is now employed whereby we are introduced to "wind engines," "aermotors," etc. Still all these improved devices are windmills.

There is scarcely a farmer in the country who can really afford to be without a good windmill. The uses to which such a machine may be put on every farm are various and may be made to yield a profit. To be sure, there will be some days when the mill cannot earn its keep through no fault of its own, but on most farms a little attention from day to day will supplement the lack of motive power, and enough work may be done on breezy days to tide over a "doldrum" of even several days at a time. Some day—soon perhaps—electrical appliances will be attached to the windmill, enabling the farmer to store power as he now stores wheat or cider, to be drawn upon for use whenever convenient. But the windmill as it is at the present time is sufficient for most purposes to which farmers wish to apply power thus derived. Thus writes a correspondent of The Irrigation Age, who adds:

Perhaps one of the most common uses to which the power of the wind is applied is the pumping of water. Raising water by hand, even from shallow wells, is very hard work and too slow a process to be thought of on stock farms or when required for irrigation on a farm, however small. With a good well, however deep, and a modern type of windmill, water for household purposes, stock and to some extent for irrigation may be easily and cheaply raised. But the pumping of water is only one of the valuable functions to be performed by the windmill. At comparatively small cost, belts, shafts and gearing may be provided whereby the power of the wind may be made to turn the grindstone, move the churn, shell the corn and grind it both for the use of the family and the stock, as well as to do a number of other errands, such as elevating grain and baled hay for storage in the barn. Cheese and cider presses may be operated by the same power, and fodder and wood cut also. In fact, the profitable uses of the windmill are many, and as users of them acquire more experience the long list of chores for the windmill will be lengthened, while that for the boys on the farm may be shortened in proportion. In brief, the modern windmill affords the farmer the readiest and cheapest means to apply the enormous force of the wind to useful purposes about the farmstead. It is an easy way to use to best advantage a waste product which costs nothing to produce, and which may nearly always be relied upon to ease the farmer's toil as well as that of his family, while adding a hundred hitherto unknown comforts not only to the farmer and his household, but to his flocks and herds.

Bee Culture For Women.

A Philadelphia correspondent in The American Bee Journal writes: As a business for women bee culture has advantages that are well worth considering. It is an outdoor employment in which she need be engaged only in fine weather. The work can be systematized so there need never be a tax beyond her strength. Except in swarming time, the work is never urgent, but can lay over a day, if necessary, without detriment. No special talent or high grade intelligence is necessary. The ordinary forethought and prudence that the average woman puts into housekeeping will bring good results and enable her to at least make a living with 50 colonies. The outlay is rather small and the returns usually almost immediate. In this latitude (Philadelphia) from November to April the bees are in winter quarters, and the keeper is free to engage in some other occupation.

Mrs. Jennie Atchley of Texas may be instanced as a successful bee culturist, and Mrs. Lucinda Harrison and Mrs. Sarah Axtell of Illinois are well known in the fraternity. The Philadelphia Beekeepers' association numbers among its members several women who have experimental apiaries.

Merits of Houdans.

Wright, the well known English authority, says:

"With respect to the merits of Houdans, we have no hesitation in pronouncing them one of the most valuable breeds ever introduced into this country. We have in this breed the size, form and quality of the Dorking, with earlier maturity. The hen is a most prolific layer of good sized eggs, which will almost invariably be found fertile—a point the Dorking is very deficient in, as all prize breeders know to their cost. The chickens feather very rapidly and early, but are nevertheless exceedingly hardy—perhaps more so than any except Cochins and Brahmas—and are therefore easily reared with little loss. They are emphatically the fowl for a farmer and will yield an ample profit on good feeding, both in eggs and flesh. Almost their only drawback is their refusal to incubate."

SEEDING TO CLOVER.

Helpful Hints to Discouraged Growers Who Met With Failure Last Season.

We have not the slightest doubt but that a great many farmers, especially in the west, who began clover growing last year are greatly discouraged. They have put out good money for seed, have sowed it generally according to their best judgment, have seen it start, do well, give good promise of the future and then sicken and die, and are therefore discouraged. If we knew just what the rainfall would be next year, it would be an easy matter to plan for the future, but as we do not know the only thing to do is to calculate on the average season, says The New England Homestead, authority for the following:

In the west there was not an average rainfall in 1894. It was a season of exceptional drought, and hence clover failed where it had not failed for many years. This furnishes, however, no reason why farmers in any clover growing country should give up even if they did fail last year. The farmers in the west are learning one thing, however—viz, that the eastern habit of sowing on the surface after harrowing, or at most covering with the brush harrow, is not a safe one to follow. The light and drier soils of the west demand a deeper covering for clover, and while some years it may fail, and while in excessively wet years or on exceptionally heavy soil deep covering may meet with failure, nevertheless the safe thing to do in the west when the ground is dry at the time of sowing is to give it the same covering that is given spring wheat or oats. If, however, the soil is wet, then a shallower covering should be given. Of this the farmer should be the judge.

Outside of the clover growing sections, or where clover growing is in its experimental state, we suggest to the farmer to try sowing clover without a nurse crop. A nurse crop is never any benefit, either in the clover growing sections or out of it. It is always more or less of a hindrance, and hence when the chances are against its success we would say by all means give clover the entire use of the ground. We are satisfied that in this way it can be grown much farther west than farmers generally imagine. There is a point, however, where it is a good deal better to experiment with alfalfa than with clover, provided that the subsoil be not so impervious as to prevent the passage of the water through it, either up or down. Clover is so important a feature of the western farm, so essential to the restoration of fertility or the conservation of it, that it should not be given up except where there is clear proof that it will not succeed.

Cost of Manuring.

An elaborate foreign report presents detailed statistics of the comparative cost under European conditions of manuring in systems of farming in which (1) a large amount of stock, (2) a small amount of stock and (3) no stock is kept, the comparative merits of commercial fertilizers, green manuring, night soil, sewage, etc., being discussed.

The author concludes that green manuring, supplemented by commercial fertilizers, is suited to almost all conditions. Under favorable soil conditions manuring with artificial fertilizers may be exclusively practiced. The economy of the use of night soil, sewage, sweepings, factory waste, composts, etc., and bought stable manure depends upon local conditions, and these materials should be used only when they are cheaper than the more generally applicable system of green manuring supplemented by commercial fertilizers.

Although it is believed that in some cases the circumstances may warrant the reduction or total abandonment of stock raising and the substitution of some of the above systems of manuring, it is not safe to conclude that such is generally advisable. In deciding this question there are other important factors besides cost of manure to be taken into consideration.

Novel Subsoiling.

A Kansas Farmer correspondent writes as follows:

I am in favor of subsoiling. However, my mode is so different from that in common practice that many may imagine me wild or visionary. The mode is easy, and all men owning land will find that it pays to subsoil land by this method, which is to take any ordinary plow and stir the land deep as convenient, pulverizing thoroughly. Then sow 30 pounds of alfalfa seed to the acre, broadcast and harrow in nicely. When you have got a good stand, the roots will penetrate deep into the soil, doing better and cheaper subsoiling than can be done by horsepower, and the process will go on silently subsoiling deeper and deeper year after year. I found that the crop to give better returns than any other.

Rural Condensations.

Some farmers seed clover on wheat land when the snow is on the ground. Others are doubtful if seeding so early is an advantage.

The best time to sow grass seed is in the spring as early as the soil can be worked.

For pasture sow several varieties of grasses.

Go slow with the new forage plant, sacaline, until the experiment stations have determined its value for this country.

In many sections red top grows luxuriantly in what are termed the slough lands.

Sow alfalfa as early in the spring as practicable without danger from freezing.

Common red clover, lucern and tall oat grass may be sown together for meadow; all three are ready to cut about the same time, and all three spring up again quickly.

Secretary Morton says that we sent to Great Britain between January and September, 1894, apples for which they paid us $2,500,000.

An Idyl of the Road.

Suddenly the cars continued to speed onward.

"Will you please open the window?"

It was a pretty girl who spoke, and the young man in the next seat stepped on himself in three places in his haste to intercept the drummer in the black mustache.

Then the conductor had a try at it, and the porter fetched out some iron instruments and pried in vain.

"Will you permit me?"

A dark man with a shiny valise stepped across the aisle. Out of the shiny valise he took some mysterious implements, highly polished and delicately but strongly wrought. Adjusting these with great nicety and operating them with infinite skill, at the end of two hours the window slowly responded to the man's endeavors.

"Oh, thank you!" murmured the pretty girl as the cars at that moment stopped at her station.

Hawkshaw the detective, who sat on the coal box, smote his hand upon his forehead.

"There is but one man could do that job," he muttered. Then, putting his hand on the dark man's shoulder, "You are my prisoner," he said.

It was Reddy the blacksmith, the famous cracksman.

The cars continued to speed onward.

That is because they are going in that direction.—Rockland Tribune.

The Ice Queen.

[With apologies to Tennyson.]

If you're waking, call me early—call me early, mother, dear.
Tomorrow'll be the coldest day of all the blizzard year,
Of all the blizzard year, mother, the coldest, snow as fate.
And I am agoing to skate, mother; I am agoing to skate.

Last winter there were lots of flowers, of roses rare and red
Beneath the peach tree on the hill they twined them round my head.
And the white pond lilies blossomed fair at early morn and late,
But now I am going to skate, mother; now I am going to skate.

But say to Robin a kind word and tell him not to sigh,
For he won't have rheumatism if he ever strikes July.
But the south has changed her climate, and the snowdrift blocks the gate,
And now I am going to skate, mother; now I am going to skate.

So, if you're waking, call me early—call me early, mother, dear.
Tomorrow'll be the coldest day of all the freezing year,
Of all the freezing year, mother, the coldest in the state,
And I am agoing to skate, mother; I am agoing to skate.

—Atlanta Constitution.

SOCIETY INVITATIONS

HOW THE ELECT SEND OUT CARDS FOR THEIR VARIOUS AFFAIRS.

How to Ask One to Attend and How to Accept or Decline—There Is a Code, and You Must Live Up to It if You Want to Avoid Derision.

A vast difference exists between the present and past system of issuing invitations for a dance. In old times the angularly written, gilt edged missive humbly requested the pleasure of your company, nor did it even venture on so great a liberty unprefaced by the presentation of compliments. At present the printed card merely mentions that Mrs. So-and-so is at home on such a day, the magic word "Dancing" appearing in one corner to indicate the nature of the entertainment. The insertion of R. S. V. P. denotes the necessity for a speedy reply, and the name of the recipient (at the top of the card) is probably the only part of the affair in which the handwriting of the hostess makes its appearance. The invitation is answered with almost equal brevity. Compliments are never presented now, except by tradespeople, although an invitation is generally alluded to as "kind." Mrs. Smith is pleased to accept or regrets to decline, as the case may be, and that is the end of the matter. Some people say they are "obliged to decline," but it is a peculiarly ungracious form of speech. What is far more important than the words of the answer is that it should be dispatched in good time. It is very inconsiderate to delay replying, as the hostess likes to be able to calculate on the number of guests she may expect.

An invitation to dinner is a social compliment, and as such it is necessary that it should be speedily acknowledged. We ask all the world to our big receptions and afternoon at homes, but a dinner guest is a person whom we desire to honor and whom we select with care from the mass of our acquaintances. A hostess has some little trouble in arranging a dinner party—in settling the number of guests and inviting the people whom she thinks likely to suit one another, and nothing distresses her more than for some accident to happen at the last moment, so that she has an empty place at the table when the day arrives. For all of these reasons it is the duty of a guest to respond to an invitation at once, and, having once accepted, let nothing except the most serious reasons prevent his appearance.

There are two kinds of dinner invitations, just as there are two kinds of dinners—the formal and the informal. In the first instance you receive a card telling you that Mr. and Mrs. So-and-so request the pleasure of your company to dinner at such a date. In the second you receive a pleasant little note from your hostess, written in the first person, and asking you to come and dine at some very early date. The style of your answer is naturally dependent on that of your invitation. In one case you write in the third person—Mrs. Blank has much pleasure in accepting Mrs. Asterisk's kind invitation for such a date, and in the other you write a friendly note, accepting or declining, as the case may be.

Invitations to small evenings are almost invariably sent on large sized cards with the word music or dancing written at the right hand side of the lower half. In an invitation for a Cinderella dance the word "Cinderella" would be inserted in a place of "Dancing." The guests would then understand that the dance would terminate exactly at 12 o'clock.

Notes of invitation and reply are either written on correspondence cards or on small paper of good quality. Engraved cards are used for formal invitations and certainly save a good deal of trouble. At home cards, with blank spaces to fill up, can now be bought at any stationer's, but if people are in the habit of entertaining much it is better to have the name of the hostess engraved at the top of the card.

Drawing room meetings are becoming so common that it may be worth while to say a few words on the subject. The invitation is generally sent out on an engraved card, mentioning the subject on which the meeting is to be held and the names of the speakers.

It is not necessary to reply to an invitation for a drawing room meeting, nor are you expected to call afterward. The lady in whose house the meeting takes place usually stands at the drawing room door and greets the guests as they enter, and if you come across her when you are leaving you can thank her for having given you the opportunity of being present at such an interesting meeting. But to call would be contrary to etiquette and look as if you were trying to extend an acquaintance where none had been desired.

There is a certain kind of invitation which requires some thought to answer correctly. For example, a friend sends you an invitation for a series of dances which are going to extend through the winter. We will suppose the card to be as follows:

MRS. JAMES
AT HOME
TUESDAY, JANUARY 1ST,
TUESDAY, JANUARY 15TH
TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 5TH
TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 19TH
WEDNESDAY, MARCH 30
R. S. V. P. CINDERELLA

Now, the recipient may well be puzzled at the appearance of this. How is he to answer it? In this case the correct form is to accept Mrs. James' kind invitation for her series of dances and go to as many of them as you are disposed.

Without ladies society cannot exist. All invitations (with the exception of those for dinner parties) are therefore sent out in the name of the mistress of the house, it being taken for granted that the gentleman will welcome his wife's guests, although his name does not figure in the invitation.—Philadelphia Times.

Mrs. Lee C. Harby.

Mrs. Lee C. Harby of Sorosis is one of the few women ever elected to membership in the American Historical association. She is a descendant of two families well known in the south for the number of distinguished soldiers they have produced. Both of Mrs. Harby's great-grandfathers fought in the revolutionary war. Her father-in-law, Mr. L. C. Harby, who is also her granduncle, was a midshipman in the war of 1812. She made her first reputation as a historical scholar through a series of articles in the Magazine of American History. Most of her work deals with Texas, and she has made a permanent and valuable record of many events connected with the history of the state.

One Use of Pride.

A pride which will not permit one to cross swords with every comer is an excellent thing to possess. It has all the good results of that discretion which is the better part of valor, without any of the disagreeable features. It is something which every woman should cultivate for the annihilation of her foes and for her own protection.—Exchange.

The Well Intentioned Mistake.

The well intentioned man overhound two women talking together in the cable car, and he immediately let down the portals of his ears, for the well intentioned man always goes about with a lifelong hunger in his heart to insert himself into the affairs of other people.

"I tell you he is a perfect tyrant," said woman No. 1.

"I haven't a doubt of it," says woman No. 2.

"I will listen to this poor woman's tale," thought the well intentioned man, "and perhaps I may be able to assist the poor soul."

"Yes, he is a regular tyrant and despot. He has no mercy on me whatever. He rules the whole house like a regular czar."

"Of course he does," said woman No. 2.

"I shall have to offer my services to this poor downtrodden woman," thought the well intentioned man.

"Yes, he rides over the whole of us rough shod, and sometimes when he gets on the rampage he breaks everything he can lay his hands on."

"Madam," said the well intentioned man, who could stand it no longer, "madam, my services are at your disposal. Let me go to your home and intercede with your tyrannical husband."

"He isn't my husband at all, you simpleton," snapped woman No. 1. "He's my 9-months-old baby—bless his precious little soul!"—New York World.

An All Around Doctor.

According to a letter recently received by Dr. Van Waters from his brother in Seattle, there is a quaint and original doctor located on one of the islands in the sound. He advertises in posters and placards printed in a home outfit. In one of his announcements he says:

"Legs and arms sawed off while you wate without paue.

"No odds asked in measles, hooping coif or mumps.

"Bald head, bunions, corns, warts, cancer and ingrowing tow nales treated scientifically.

"Colick, cramps, costiveness and worms nailed on sight.

"Wring worms, pole evil, shingles, moles and cross eye cured in one treatment or no pay.

"Diseases of man, woman or beast eradicated.

"P. S. Terms—Cash invariably in advance. No cure no pay.

"N. B. (Take Notis.) No corooner never yet set on the remains of my customers, and enny one hiring me doan't haf to be good layin up money to buy a gravestone. Come won, come awl."

The writer adds that this man does a good business, although you would not expect it, and his patients say he cures disease and does it thoroughly and quickly.—Stillwater Gazette.

Rather Dismal.

"Thought you were down at Atlantic City," somebody ventured.

"So I was," thundered the club kicker. "Been laid up with the grip and thought the change would do me good. Doctor went down with me. Got a seat at a small table where there were only two other men. One of 'em was an undertaker and the other a clergyman. Nice cheerful company for an invalid, wasn't it? Doctor kept asking me about my health, all the time telling me what to eat and what not to eat. Clergyman struck up conversation and began talking about the beauties of the burial service. Undertaker occasionally chipped in with some comment about the large death rate and the particular ravages of the grip. But for the most part he just sat sort of purring at me and gloating over the prospect of more business. I stood it for three meals. Packed up today and came back to the city. Nice, lively crowd, that was! Here, waiter, bring me another whisky and quinine."—Philadelphia Record.

Prompt Rejoinder.

Mr. J. L. Macadam, the illustrious Scotchman who invented the kind of paving which bears his name, is said to have been a guest at a large dinner given in honor of Sir Walter Scott.

Being asked to respond to a toast, Mr. Macadam rose, and at the end of his speech proposed the health of "the great Sir Walter Scott, the colossus of literature!"

In an instant Sir Walter was on his feet, and lifting his glass exclaimed:

"Here's to the great Mr. Macadam, the colossus of roads!"—Youth's Companion.

A Change From the Old Way.

He—They married in haste.

She—And of course repented at leisure.

He—No.

She—No?

He—No. They repented the same way.—Detroit Free Press.

Sad.

Mrs. Ashpen—I found it almost impossible this morning to get a man to shovel snow.

Mrs. Dustbin—Poor fellows! I suppose they're all too busy looking for work.—Boston Gazette.

Elys Cream Balm
THE CURE FOR CATARRH HAY-FEVER AND COLD IN HEAD
THE CURE FOR CATARRH COLD IN HEAD HAY FEVER DEAFNESS HEADACHE ELY'S CREAM BALM 50c
Ely's Cream Balm is not a liquid, snuff or powder. Applied into the nostrils it is quickly absorbed. It cleanses the head, allays inflammation, heals the sores. Sold by druggists or sent by mail on receipt of price.
50c ELY BROTHERS, 56 Warren Street, NEW YORK. 50c

CASTORIA
for Infants and Children.

MOTHERS, Do You Know that Paregoric, Bateman's Drops, Godfrey's Cordial, many so-called Soothing Syrups, and most remedies for children are composed of opium or morphine?
Do You Know that opium and morphine are stupefying narcotic poisons?
Do You Know that in most countries druggists are not permitted to sell narcotics without labeling them poisons?
Do You Know that you should not permit any medicine to be given your child unless you or your physician know of what it is composed?
Do You Know that Castoria is a purely vegetable preparation, and that a list of its ingredients is published with every bottle?
Do You Know that Castoria is the prescription of the famous Dr. Samuel Pitcher. That it has been in use for nearly thirty years, and that more Castoria is now sold than of all other remedies for children combined?
Do You Know that the Patent Office Department of the United States, and of other countries, have issued exclusive right to Dr. Pitcher and his assigns to use the word "Castoria" and its formula, and that to imitate them is a state prison offense?
Do You Know that one of the reasons for granting this government protection was because Castoria had been proven to be absolutely harmless?
Do You Know that 35 average doses of Castoria are furnished for 35 cents, or one cent a dose?
Do You Know that when possessed of this perfect preparation, your children may be kept well, and that you may have unbroken rest?
Well, those things are worth knowing. They are facts.
The fac-simile signature of Chas. H. Fletcher is on every wrapper.
Children Cry for Pitcher's Castoria.

P. P. P.
PRICKLY ASH, POKE ROOT AND POTASSIUM
Makes Marvelous Cures in Blood Poison Rheumatism and Scrofula
PIMPLES, BLOTCHES AND OLD SORES CATARRH, MALARIA, KIDNEY TROUBLES and DYSPEPSIA
Are entirely removed by P.P.P.
—Prickly Ash, Poke Root and Potassium, the greatest blood purifier on earth.
P. P. P. purifies the blood, builds up the weak and debilitated, gives strength to weakened nerves, expels diseases, giving the patient health and happiness where sickness, gloomy feelings and lassitude first prevailed.
For primary, secondary and tertiary syphilis, for blood poisoning, mercurial poison, malaria, dyspepsia, and in all blood and skin diseases, like blotches, pimples, old chronic ulcers, tetter, scald head, boils, erysipelas, eczema—we may say, without fear of contradiction, that P. P. P. is the best blood purifier in the world, and makes positive, speedy and permanent cures in all cases.
Ladies whose systems are poisoned and whose blood is in an impure condition, due to menstrual irregularities, are peculiarly benefited by the wonderful tonic and blood cleansing properties of P. P. P.—Prickly Ash, Poke Root and Potassium.
SPRINGFIELD, MO., Aug. 14th, 1893. —I can speak in the highest terms of your medicine from my own personal knowledge. I was affected with heart disease, pleurisy and rheumatism for 35 years, was treated by the very best physicians and spent hundreds of dollars, tried every known remedy without finding relief. I have only taken one bottle of your P. P. P., and can cheerfully say it has done me more good than anything I have ever taken. I can recommend your medicine to all sufferers of the above diseases.
MRS. M. M. YEARY,
Springfield, Green County, Mo.
Are Scrofula
Cures in Blood Poison
Rheumatism
Scrofula
Scrofula
Scrofula

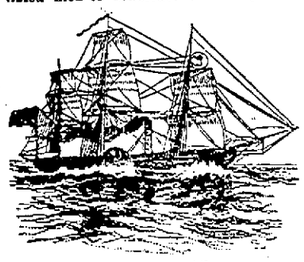
WITH STEAM OR SAIL

FIRST VOYAGE OF A STEAMSHIP ACROSS THE ATLANTIC.

She Was Mistaken For a Vessel on Fire. The Singular Yankee Craft Which Paved the Way For Modern Ocean Travel—Result of American Enterprise.

[Special Correspondence.]

SAVANNAH, March 12.—The winter season of 1895 presents a record of storm and ocean disasters unparalleled in this century. Many a sailing and steamship went down before the awful gales that swept the seas. Hundreds, probably thousands, of lives were lost, but notwithstanding this terrible record it has been proved by the recent tempestuous voyages of the Teutonic and Gascogne that the progress of the science of naval architecture has enabled men to construct steamships that



THE SAVANNAH.

are practically impervious to the fiercest storm or the angriest sea. The awful wreck of the Elbe does not lessen the strength of this statement.

The possibility of accident from fog or otherwise does not take from the value of the demonstration of practical unsinkableness given by the Teutonic and Gascogne. Travel by the great floating palaces of today is quite as safe and almost as speedy as in the palace cars of our railroads.

But there are few persons who look at those ocean giants of steel and iron and wood who know that a small American vessel, the Savannah, flying the American flag and manned by an American crew, was the pioneer of ocean steam navigation and demonstrated to the world the possibility of arriving at such perfection in it, or that the first voyage of a steamship across the Atlantic was made 76 years ago by the Savannah, an American built vessel.

First Attempts.

Previous to the voyage of the Savannah many vessels had been propelled by steam, but only upon inland and coast waters. Several experiments were tried by John Stevens, Fulton and others in 1802, 1803 and 1804, but it was not until 1807 that Fulton, with the Clermont, and Stevens, with the Phœnix, demonstrated on the Hudson that the steam engine could be practically and economically applied to navigation. Five years afterward the first steamboat was launched on the Clyde, in England. Other countries quickly adopted the new mode of marine propulsion, and in 1814 the congress of the United States passed a law authorizing the president to have constructed "one or more steam floating batteries for the defense of the waters of the United States." Seven months afterward, on Oct. 18, 1814, the first steam warship was launched at Brown's shipyard in New York city and was called the Fulton, as a compliment to the great designer.

The Savannah was a full rigged ship of 350 tons burden and was built by Francis Frickett, at Corlear's Hook, New York. She was launched on Aug. 22, 1818, and "was intended to be used as a sailing packet between New York and Havre." But she was destined to have a far more remarkable career. Before she was launched she attracted the attention of Captain Moses Rogers, "who had been associated with Fulton and Stevens in commanding several of the early steamboats," and he induced Messrs Scarborough & Isaacs, a wealthy shipping firm of this city, to purchase her and fit her with engines, "with a view of giving to this city the credit of being the first to inaugurate a transatlantic steamship line." The vessel was then furnished with one inclined, direct acting, low pressure engine of 90 horse power. Those of the Campania, Lucania and other ocean steamships exceed 20,000 horsepower. She was to be driven with paddle side wheels, and these paddles deserve particular notice. They consisted of eight radial arms, held in place by one flange, and were arranged to close together like a fan. Each arm of the paddle was so adjusted that it could be detached from the shaft and taken on deck "when storm or other circumstance required it." It is probably the only example of a steam-

CAPTAIN ROGERS.

boat whose paddle wheels could be taken on board when not in use. She carried 75 tons of coal—the Campania carries nearly 4,000 tons—and 25 cords of wood for kindling.

An Interesting Announcement.

On March 27, 1819, the New York Mercantile Advertiser contained the following announcement: "By an advertisement in this day's paper it will be seen that the new and elegant steamship Savannah is to leave our harbor tomorrow. Who would have had the courage 20 years ago to hazard a prediction that in the year 1819 a ship of 300 tons burden would be built in the port of New York to navigate the Atlantic propelled by steam? Such, however, is the fact. Her cabin is finished in elegant style and is fitted up in the most tasty manner." What a stupendous stride has science made between this pioneer of ocean travel and the great ships that now cross the Atlantic and defy even the fiercest storms!

The Savannah "got under way for sea with the crew on board at 10 a. m. Sunday, March 28, 1819," and the pilot left her at Sandy Hook "three hours later, 'with fresh breezes at N.W.'" She arrived at the wharf in this city on April 6, made a trip to Charleston and back, and on May 11 took the president of the United States, James Monroe, and suite for a "steam sail" to Tybee lighthouse and back. The vessel was advertised to sail for Liverpool on Friday, May 21; but, with a true sailor's superstition, Captain Rogers refused to start on "unlucky Friday," and, in the words of the sailing master (chief officer), at 7 a. m. on Saturday, May 22, 1819, got up steam, winded ship and hove up anchor, and at 9 a. m. started with steam from this city. And thus was the first voyage of a steamship across the Atlantic ocean begun.

In the logbook—which is preserved at the United States National museum—occurs the following amusing entry: "At 5 a. m. (Monday, May 24) got under way of Tybee light and put to sea with steam and sails. At 8 a. m. left pilot. At 8 a. m. took off the wheels in 20 minutes." As says Mr. Watkins, in the report of the National museum, "Captain Rogers' care of the wheels may be explained from his desire that the vessel should reach Liverpool without damage to them or to the machinery, which had been constructed under his supervision." Nothing unusual happened during the voyage, which occupied 22 days, except that whenever the water became rough the wheels were unshipped and taken on board. Of the 22 days from Savannah to Liverpool 14 were under steam and 8 with canvas.

Shortly after leaving Savannah they were sighted by the schooner Contract, and Captain Livingston of that vessel said: "Sighted on the 20th of May, latitude 27:30, longitude 70, a vessel ahead to eastward, from which volumes of smoke were issuing. Judging it to be a vessel on fire, stood for her in order to afford relief, but found she went faster with fire and smoke than we possibly could with all sail set." But a far more amusing incident of the same nature occurred when the Savannah arrived off the south coast of Ireland. She was sighted from the signal station at Cape Clear and at once reported as a ship on fire. But I shall better describe this scene in the words of Sailing Master Stevens Rogers. He says: "The admiral, who lay in the cove of Cork (now Queenstown), dispatched one of the king's cutters to our relief. But great was their wonder at their inability, with all sail in a fast vessel, to come up with a ship under bare poles. After several shots were fired from the cutter the engine was stopped, and the surprise of her crew at the mistake they had made as well as their curiosity to see the singular Yankee craft can easily be imagined."

A Letter of Congratulation.

On approaching Liverpool the vessels, piers and roofs of houses were thronged with people who cheered the "adventurous craft," and several naval officers, noblemen and merchants from London came down to visit her.

Mr. Richard Rush was at this time United States minister at London, and he sent the following communication to Hon. John Quincy Adams, secretary of state, Washington:

LONDON, July 3, 1819.

SIR—On the 20th of last month arrived at Liverpool from the United States the steamer Savannah, Captain Rogers, being the first vessel of this description that has ever crossed the seas and having excited equal admiration and astonishment as she entered the port under the power of her steam. She is a fine ship of 320 tons burden and exhibits in her construction no less than she has done in her navigation across the Atlantic a signal triumph of American enterprise and skill upon the ocean.

From Liverpool she steamed and sailed for St. Petersburg via Stockholm, at both of which places she excited the liveliest interest and astonishment and was visited by royal personages and various noblemen. Lord Lynedock, an English nobleman, accompanied Captain Rogers from Stockholm to St. Petersburg, and so pleased was he with the working of the Savannah that he said: "I blame no man born in the United States for being proud of his country. Were I a young man I'd go there myself."

In 1820, after her return to Savannah, her engine was removed. She ran between that port and New York as a sailing packet for two years, and then, a few weeks after the death of her old commander, she ran ashore on Long Island and went to pieces (1822). Such was the life and end of the vessel that demonstrated to the world the possibilities of steam in ocean navigation and paved the way for science and enterprise to create such great ships as those which now cross the Atlantic and render ocean travel safe and speedy as an ordinary railway train.

ROB F. WALSH.

METEOR STORIES.

Ingenious Fabricators Who Spring Them Upon the Public.

[Special Correspondence.]

ST. LOUIS, March 12.—Ever since the luxuriant imagination of Joseph Mulhatton, drummer, Sunday school teacher and all round inventor of big stories, was first turned loose the public has been rather chary about accepting as true any story of unusually large meteorites, for one of Joseph's most successful lies was about a mammoth meteor that fell somewhere in Texas, covering acres of ground, sinking into the earth for hundreds of feet and still rising from the surface 50 feet or more. For a long time after its fall, according to the ingenious fabricator, the enormous mass was at a white heat, of such intensity as not only to prevent would be examiners from going near to it, but also from distinguishing its outlines with the eye. It was several weeks after the publication before the newspapers that bit—and what one did not?—realized that the story was one of Mulhatton's, though it would seem that the least analysis of its alleged facts would have put every man who received it on his guard.

Though that story was not Mulhatton's first, it was one of his most elaborate ones and went a long way to establish his reputation as perhaps the ablest liar in America. The poor fellow is dead now, I understand, but his name remains as the most fitting designation of a particularly ingenious but foundationless story about some natural phenomenon published in the newspapers.

Mulhatton's field is just now vacant, the most recent meteor story, coming from Reno, Nev., lacking his earmarks and possibly being a true bill. It may be a trifle overdrawn, however, for, according to the telegraphed report, the explosion of the rapidly moving body was so severe as to shake the buildings in the town, yet the noise was not heard for full two minutes after the meteor had disappeared. Perhaps the writer of the dispatch had forgotten that sound travels at the rate of a little over 1,000 feet a second, and therefore that at the moment of explosion the meteor must have been more than 20 miles from Reno, a long distance indeed for the detonation to physically affect the buildings in the place.

J. C. SEARING.

AN ARC LAMP.

Scientists Just Beginning to Study Its Heat and Light Characteristics.

Long as the arc lamp has been in use the nature of its phenomena is still far from being known or understood. In a communication recently made by M. Vieille to the French Academie des Sciences interesting evidence was adduced to show that the temperature of the arc increased with the current. Photographs of the crater of the carbon, on which the little oval of white light appears to stand, showed that its intrinsic brilliancy was the same with 1,000 or 1,200 amperes as with 10 amperes.

Examining the spectra of the arc and of the positive carbon, M. Vielle found a large number of the bands of the spectrum of the arc stood out brilliantly against the continuous spectrum of the crater. They were, however, unsteady and varied in brightness, being brighter the greater the current. It is doubtful whether the brilliancy of the bright bands forming the spectrum of a gas light are related to its temperature in the same way as are the corresponding portions of the continuous spectrum of a solid body. The doubt is increased when the gas is illuminated under the action of electricity, which seems capable of converting itself into light without heat.

On the other hand, if the arc behaves like a conductor carrying a current, it must be the seat of an evolution of heat proportional to the energy consumed, so that its temperature should increase with the current. In any case the cause which limits the temperature of the crater does not apply to the arc. M. Vielle tried to determine the temperature of the arc by introducing into it a thin rod of carbon. A carbon rod introduced into the arc produced between two poles of the same metal burns away differently with different metals, slowly with copper, quickly with zinc, showing, however, a much higher temperature than that of the volatilization point of zinc.

M. Vielle concludes that the temperature of the arc is, generally speaking, higher than that of the positive carbon, and that it increases with the energy consumed.—Philadelphia Press.

A Delightful Neighborhood.

He—Say, old woman, what do you think of the splendid view?

She—I am speechless.

He—Speechless? Then we'll stay!—Basler Nachrichten.

A Distinct Difference.

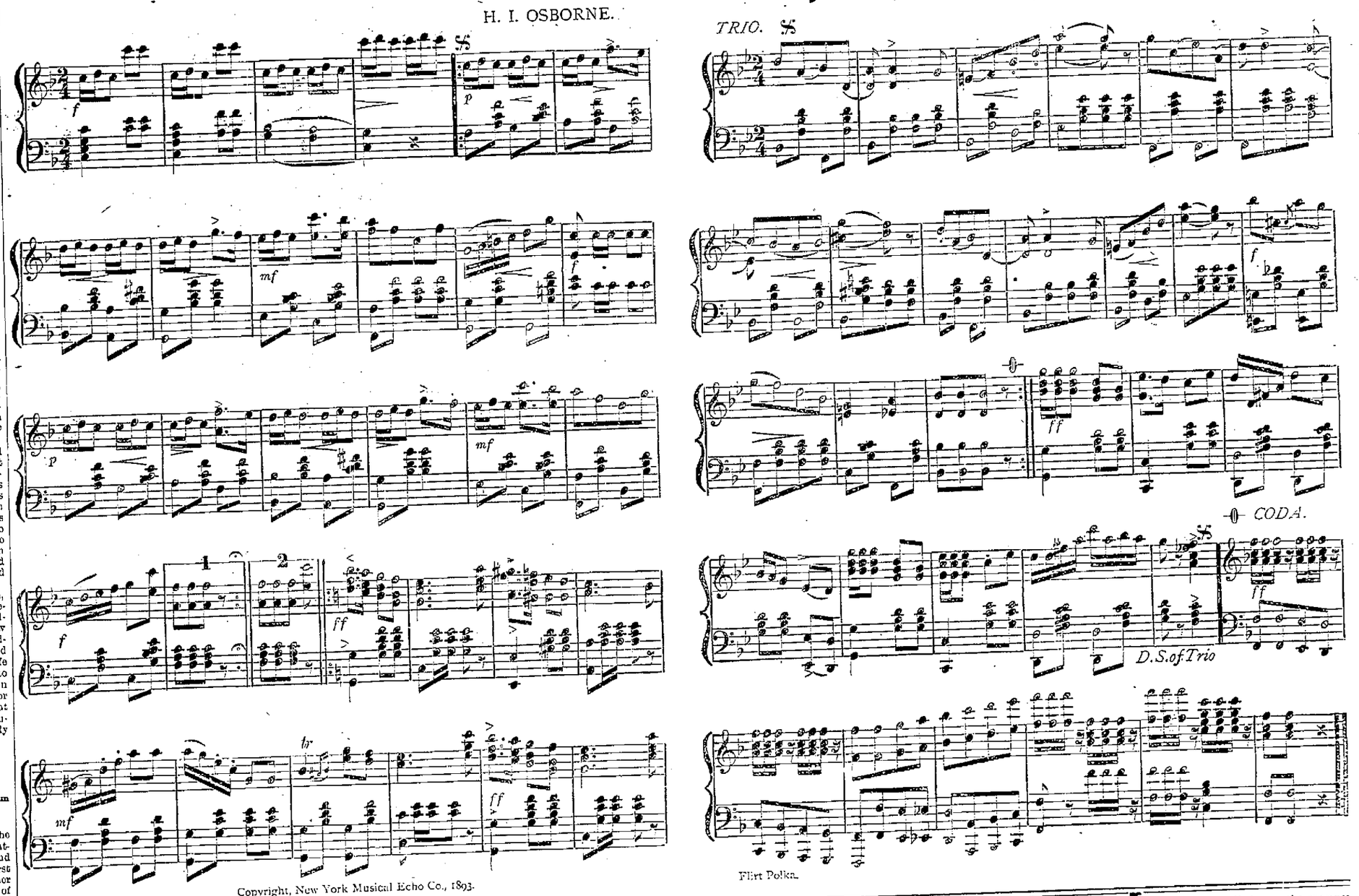
Friend (to new incumbent)—So you are filling De Witt's place, are you?

New Incumbent (with dignity)—Yes—that is, he occupies the place I fill.—Truth.

The word begonia is from the Greek, meaning "double couch," alluding to the double placentra. They are mostly natives of the Indies and South America, none being found in North America.

FLIRT POLKA.

H. I. OSBORNE.



Flirt Polka.

Copyright, New York Musical Echo Co., 1893.

THE LATE CONGRESS.

HOW IT REPEATED THE EXPERIENCE OF ITS PREDECESSORS.

What John Adams Said of the First Congress—Leading Measures of the Fifty-third Congress—What It Neglected. Coming Men In Both Parties.

[Special Correspondence.]

WASHINGTON, March 11.—"De mortuis nil nisi bonum," as we used to say in Rome. That "nothing but good is to be spoken of the dead" is a good maxim as to private persons, but it will not do at all as to rulers and legislative bodies. The good done by the Fifty-third congress ought to be carefully credited, it is true, but its errors and follies should be noted with equal care as instructive warnings for the future. It is a fact worth frequent noting that so long as a legislative body is in being there is a continuous storm of criticism and abuse, but no sooner does it dissolve and its members reach home than the public begins to think better of it, and since we no longer see them many good things are already being said about the members of the late and possibly lamented Fifty-third congress. Many are quite free to admit that they had to confront some problems too great for human wisdom. And in this the Fifty-third only repeated the experience of many predecessors, and some facts in regard to them may give us a fair guide as to the future opinion about the Fifty-third.

Did Not Escape Calumny.

When the First congress dissolved in 1791, John Adams wrote that he could not believe the Almighty would ever allow such another assortment of stupidity and general incompetence to get together. He and many others said the same and much worse of the Twelfth congress, which rushed into a war with Great Britain without the slightest preparation and just after having thrown the finances into complete disorder. All the abuse showered on both those bodies was more than doubled on the Sixteenth congress, and from 1827 to 1847 each succeeding congress caught it worse than its predecessor had done. The Thirty-third congress, which passed the Kansas-Nebraska act, was probably vilified the worst, and next to that the one which passed the resumption act. Some members of the Thirty-third were mobbed on reaching home, and though Chicago has always minimized it the reception of Senator Douglas in that city would have passed for a riot anywhere else. Indeed it would seem that the congresses which have escaped with the least abuse were those which had fights with the president, and I fancy that one of the few indictments against the Fifty-third which will hold good in history is that it would neither act in harmony with Mr.

CONGRESSMAN BAILEY.

Cleveland nor openly break with him. The people must have somebody to abuse, and they were already in such fine humor to abuse Cleveland and Gresham that congress might well have found its account in joining the general procession.

Everybody knows about the three leading measures of the late congress, of which more anon. Nobody cares about the thousand little measures—that is, nobody except the individuals who have obtained "relief," and the localities which have got appropriations—and of those the local representative gets the credit. Everybody knows also the two colossal blunders made by the president, which added so greatly to the embarrassment of congress. Between the two extremes, however, lie several measures of great value, of which little has been said. One is the antilottery law, introduced in the senate by Mr. Hoar in April, 1894, which the postoffice authorities say will completely stop the circulation of lottery literature through the mails. A few months ago a mail train was robbed in Virginia, and the robbers showed their knowledge of the matter by searching out every letter directed to lottery firms, of which there were many hundreds. One of the experts says that the mail sent out by lottery companies runs away up in the thousands of tons yearly, and that besides the great Honduras company, formerly the Louisiana State lottery, and the Mexican company there are 50 lottery companies in the United States, the majority of which do a clean stealing business, sending out circulars and receiving money, but having no drawings. The power granted to the postal authorities to search and seize borders on the despotic, but it will stop the business.

Matters Worth Noting.

Important bills were passed for the relief of the federal courts, providing for additional judges, especially in the Indian Territory. The acts amending and codifying the regulations in regard to steam vessels are highly approved by experts in that line. A joint resolution greatly curtailing the too extensive privileges of trading in the free zone between the United States and Mexico is still a matter of heated discussion. Another concurrent resolution names the secretary of the treasury, the director of the mint and the superintendent of the coast and geodetic survey as a commission to inquire into and report to the first section of the Fifty-fourth congress a plan for a metrical system of weights and measures. If this can be perfected, all our measures will run by tens, as our money now does. The commission to examine and report on the strike and troubles generally at Chicago has done good work, and a joint resolution provides for the printing of 10,000 copies of its report. An amendment to an appropriation bill gives $5,000 each to the heirs of the persons killed in the Ford's theater disaster, and only the hurry of the closing hours prevented proper awards to the survivors who were injured. It is a pity and likewise a shame that the persistence of individual members of the senate, a persistence not altogether free from suspicion of unworthy motives, delays the erection of a new government printing office, for there is great danger of a calamity there which will make that of the Ford theater seem a trifle by comparison.

Interesting Private Bills.

Of the many hundred private bills a few are of some interest. One is for the relief of Mrs. Evelyn Van Vliet, widow of the captain once so famous in the west. Another grants proper pay and indemnity for losses to the members of Captain Coran St. Vrain's company of New Mexico volunteers. It was so long ago that the present generation knows nothing of it, but St. Vrain was a very eminent citizen of New Mexico, governor of the fort named for him, when our forces took possession of that country in 1846, and the next year he and his men did splendid work in protecting American residents. A large number of disputed land claims have been settled. Every tribe of Indians in the United States, says Mr. Holman, has been at last located where it wants to be, their accounts have been put in process of satisfactory settlement and some tolerably good land has been obtained for white settlers, but nothing like so much as many people imagine, if I may judge from the letters of inquiry received. Incidentally the old sore about denominational schools for Indians has been pretty severely cauterized, and we are promised that in a few years there will be no more of them. The District of Columbia has fared well, and at the very last the commissioners were authorized to appoint women as school trustees, which is recorded by the Winnedaughsis as another victory for the sex.

As to the things which congress neglected or refused to do—well, I am not compiling an encyclopedia, but a few facts may be mentioned without offense, I hope. The first blunder of the president was, so say all the judicious party leaders, in not calling congress together as soon as he discovered that trouble was just ahead. He said that "the country needed an object lesson, and the people would have to suffer considerably before congress would do its duty as to the finances." His second and truly phenomenal blunder was in supposing that any congress at this time, in view of public sentiment, could be induced to retire the greenbacks and commit the issue of paper currency entirely to the banks. Nine congressmen out of ten from the states west of Ohio and south of the Chicago parallel and very many of these from other sections say that such action would simply have been political suicide on their part. It is a bit singular that the president should have erred so grievously in regard to public opinion, and the net result of his error and the hopeless split in his party on the finances is that we have had all the misery of the object lesson and have settled nothing whatever, unless it be that the Fifty-fourth congress is to confront a still greater problem than the Fifty-third did, and that unless it can promptly settle it finance will be the great if not the only political issue in 1896.

Generally Admitted.

As to the great leading measures, some facts are freely admitted by the leaders of both parties. For the repeal of the Sherman law no one is now sorry. The same is true of the repeal of the federal elections law. So far the last congress was a success. As to the Wilson-Gorman tariff act, it is generally admitted that it must have a few years' trial anyhow. The income tax is criticised less every day, and if one may judge from the reports so far received it is the most popular feature of the bill. I am almost persuaded that the railroad pooling bill as it passed the house was the most unpopular, but as to the reasons why one must read the speeches of the Populist members. The defeat of the Reilly bill for refunding the debts of the Pacific railroad was and is a subject of such venomous controversy that as to the judgment of the future one man's guess is as good as another's.

It would be a pleasing though possibly invidious task to set forth the gains and losses of individual members of the Fifty-third congress. It is a matter of common remark that many old members have lost ground from the start. Their records have been made to appear very inconsistent, their eloquence has lost force, and their reputations have been dimmed.

Some Coming Men.

On the other hand, many comparatively new men have gained wonderfully, and no congress has developed more good speakers. If I had to name the coming men of the Democratic party, I should place Mr. Bailey of Texas—Judge Bailey, as we sometimes call him—among the first. He possesses every needed qualification for a growing man—perfect health, the form and stature of Apollo, a strong and tolerably pleasant voice, firm nerves, a judicial temper and the rare combination of good judgment and readiness in debate, being equally strong in an impromptu five minutes' debate and an elaborate address. And he is only 32 years old. He was district presidential elector at 20, elector at large at 24 and member of congress at 28.

On the Republican side Mr. Hopkins of Illinois possesses many of the same qualities and a rather more pleasing voice and address. He is not nearly so young as he looks and has been continuously in congress for ten years, is re-elected by a greatly increased majority and is evidently one of the growing men of his party. Another is Hon. Charles Curtis, the first native of Kansas to represent it in congress and still living almost within a stone's throw of where he was born, reared and educated in Topeka. He was a practicing lawyer at 21, county attorney at 22 and congressman at 33 and has gained steadily from the day he entered the house. Another steadily growing man is the boyish looking Mr. Stallings of Alabama. Among the young and promising men from the west are Mr. Sweet of Idaho, who went down before the November cyclone, but will rise again; Mr. Dolliver of Iowa, whose fame is already national, and who comes again in the Fifty-fourth; Mr. Hall of Missouri, who survived the cyclone, but by a scratch; Mr. Hartman of Montana, and Mr. Kem of Nebraska, the last named being one of the clearest headed men in the third party. As to the old fellows, of course the great interest centers in Tom Reed, and the one question continually asked is, "Did he hurt himself by his recent performance on the financial measures?" Every reader may answer this according to his personal sympathy, for if I go further I shall "run it into politics."

J. B. PARKE.

A Literary Order of Merit.

Fleet street and Grub street, London, are in a state of pleasurable emotion upon the apparently well founded announcement that the queen is elaborating a scheme for establishing a "literary order of merit for the recognition of those who, as journalists or writers of books, have done good work." There are to be three grades, as in most other orders, the first consisting of 24 knights of the Grand Cross, the second of 100 knights commanders and the third of 250 companions.

California's Fruit Trees.

California has 20,000,000 fruit trees, according to recent estimates.

A JAUNT IN MAROCCO.

PICTURESQUE VILLAGES OF THE SAVAGE TRIBES.

The Land of the Moor—Arabs, Beggars, Letter Writers and Money Changers—A Place Where Slavery Still Exists—A Wall of Cactus.

[Special Correspondence.]

TANGIER, Morocco, Africa, Feb. 28.—It was about 10 o'clock in the morning when we left our hotel at Tangier in company with Dr. Barclay, our American vice consul, for a jaunt into the country. In the true style of this part of Africa we sauntered along in single file on the backs of donkeys and slowly wound our way through the narrow, crooked lanes perfumed with the atrocious rancid oil employed by the Arabs in frying cakes. We occasionally passed a camel, with a majestically stupid air, bearing wood and charcoal, and small donkeys heavily laden with goatskins full of oil.

The water carrier, too, was present, with a pigskin of water on his back and a brass cup and bell in his hands, lustily calling out to the passersby. On the sides of the streets sat letter writers, money changers and nuns in their long flowing robes, sitting cross legged in their small bazaars filled with oriental stuffs of all colors and kinds. Beggars, too, are here, generally in couples, one rapping away on a tomtom, the other playing a grotesque bagpipe and both singing an unearthly doleful tune.

And what are those figures completely covered in white that flit about so silently in this medley of human life? Are they spirits? No; two bright black eyes flash beneath the enveloping haik. They are Moorish women.

We have now reached the white beach of the blue bay of Tangier. A different scene presents itself. The morning is perfect. The sun shines as brightly as in June. Pretty villas adorn some of the

A TANGIER WATER CARRIER.

hills in the distance, with their white, square boxlike houses surrounded by the orange, lemon, date, palm and all kinds of tropical plants.

Leaving the beach, we see the Moorish shepherds tending their flocks in the green fields, and the farmers, clad in their white turbans and long white tunics coming to the knee, are following the oxen that draw their wooden plows, resembling those represented on the old monuments of Egypt and Asia Minor. Luckily the fertile soil requires but little cultivating. Even now the fields are ablaze with the brilliant flowers of the geranium, iris, tulip, violet and narcissus. What must it be in spring!

But our attention was now directed to the peculiar looking Moorish villages that crown several of the surrounding hills, and we were soon en route for the nearest village by a narrow path about ten feet wide with a wall of century plants on each side. Cobblestones of all shapes and sizes formed a pavement resembling a river bed in a drought. We immediately encountered two dangers—that of being jolted off as our donkeys scrambled over the uneven stones and that of being speared by the projecting, needle pointed leaves of the cactus. As we advanced the hill became steeper. When about half way up, our donkeys stopped and refused to move, and only after much coaxing and shrieking of the Arabic Arrerio did they consent to go—not in a straight line, but in fence corners, going from one side to the other to secure their footing.

When mine reached the top, he celebrated the victory by plunging into the town, running against the projecting eaves of one of the low thatched huts and landing me on the ground. I had scarcely gathered myself up when a woman in the peculiar Moorish garb, with a baby strapped upon her back, came up to me. She said something in Arabic which I tried to interpret as sympathy for my misfortune. Her face was uncovered and her chin tattooed, which told that she belonged to the Riff tribe. This tribe claims to be the pure descendants of the ancient Berbers, the original white race of northern Africa, according to Herodotus. Here they are usually spoken of as Moors or Arabs, though distinct from each, from the former in their fairer complexions and fanatical hatred of the Christians, from the latter in preferring a hut to a tent and in generally traveling and fighting afoot. They are the most cruel and savage tribe in Morocco.

They are almost always at war, not only with their neighbors, but among themselves. Their feuds at present make it dangerous for the traveler to go from Tangier to Tetuan. The Morocco government encourages their animosities in the hope of weakening their power and strength, which, if united, would be most dangerous to the country. The men dress in a sleeveless woolen jacket and trousers, with occasionally a blanket or a baracan over it. Their heads are closely shaven with the exception of one long lock behind, which they carefully guard, for without it they could not be pulled into heaven. They wear short mustaches and a small tuft of beard on the chin and go mostly bareheaded and barefooted.

But my companions have now arrived. "You must get on at once," said Dr. Barclay, "for these Riffs were never known to call their savage dogs from the hated Christian." I had scarcely regained my saddle when a dog, apparently a relative of the American coyote, appeared. He yelled, barked and growled and became a faithful attendant of our donkeys' heels as we passed on through the village. Women and children were sitting near the open doorways. But where are all the men? They are either tending their flocks or perhaps out on the forage, while their women remain at home to protect their scanty huts and their miserable half naked offspring. Some of the women are grinding corn between two large stones, some are washing clothes in peculiar old earthen pans and others are busily engaged in making the Moorish rugs so highly prized in the western market. The kitchen, too, is often in the open air, for some are cooking over little charcoal fires.

In the center of the village is a large square house freshly whitewashed. On its flat roof stands a black women in a fantastic costume of many colors and large golden hoops in her ears. As we look up she smiles and displays a brand on her cheek, which tells that she is a bond woman.

Slavery still exists in Morocco. The old slave market of Tangier is now a thing of the past, but private buying and selling of the negroes brought from Sudan still goes on.

We now see an opening in the formidable wall of prickly cactus. Through it we are glad to make our escape, as our first dog has enlisted recruits too numerous and ferocious to make a longer stay agreeable. And we bid adieu to the Moorish village, heading a procession of barking curs, which are no doubt in the minds of the Moslems its escorts for Christian dogs like ourselves.

JENNIE POMERINE.

THE ART OF ACTING.

Some Simple Stage Directions Laid Down by the Gifted Boucicault.

[Special Correspondence.]

NEW YORK, March 11.—"As the painter and the sculptor imitate on canvas or in stone—that is, the figures of persons or objects in repose—so the actor imitates on the stage nature in action," were the words often spoken to his pupils by the late Dion Boucicault, the Shakespeare of the nineteenth century.

He taught his pupils that the rudiments of the art of acting were gait, gesture and speech. He taught them to walk with a book on their heads until they could carry it perfectly balanced, a proof of a good carriage. On entering the stage use the foot away from the audience, thus throwing the body in full view on the entrance. When an actor and actress walk across the stage together, the actress should be nearer the audience, the actor a step ahead of her. If she wear a train, it will be easier for them to turn with grace. In making a turn take a step to one side and do not move around on the ball of the foot. In sitting down place the right foot so that all the weight will be upon it, place the left a little in front of it and sink into the chair with a side movement, then turn to the front.

In regard to gesture, forget you have hands and feet. Do not fidget. Remain quiet. When not called upon for action, stand or sit with as much grace and ease as possible. Use the hand nearest an object, such as a letter, when it is necessary to pass it. Take it from one hand to the other, never moving the arm across the body. In making a movement with the arms make it from the shoulder—not from the elbow, as it stunts a graceful motion.

A professional of ability listens with natural attention to the scene that is being enacted. As a rule, the amateur starts into action only when he speaks and relapses into utter indifference when silent. When one has become a good listener, one has taken an important step in the art of acting, as significant as the artistic utterance of the emotions. Elocution was taught when pupils were supposed to have obtained control of the stage as an actor or actress. As Boucicault said, "It cannot hurt you now." Action should always precede speech, so it stands to reason elocution should be taught last and not first.

Elocution teaches how to manage the voice, how and when to take breath and the few conventional gestures that must occasionally relieve speech. Such a process can never produce an actor. A finished actor will not let you feel you can prophesy what he will say and do under certain circumstances. When bound by an ironclad elocutionary tuition, passion becomes vehemence; gesture may be correct, but it is not spontaneous; expression may be admirable, but not inspiring. The elocutionist is the back of a conventional art.

Scarcely a pupil ever went to Boucicault who did not know the "potion scene" from "Romeo and Juliet." The great actor would let the aspirant rant through the scene, and if he did not give a grunt and say, "Go home and make pies, my dear," he would hand her a typewritten scene and say, "If you can do this, I can make an actress of you." Scene, a drawing room, which a young girl enters. She is expecting a visit from her lover; exhibits impatience; sits down at a work table; selects needlework; proceeds to employ herself; listens; a bell rings. It is he! Runs to the door; receives a letter; reads; is disappointed by its contents; angry; resumes work with assumed indifference; passes through the various forms of humor, ending with a burst of tears.

This whole scene was in pantomime. No implements such as thread, needle, thimble or letter was the actress allowed. All of us could "spout" Shakespeare, but it took us a month to do that simple scene naturally. The French method of acting is to address a soliloquy to the audience. In England and America the actor ignores the spectators. The latter is certainly the more natural method. How many amateurs in a pathetic scene would be willing to make their honor that they could secure a signal triumph if they could weep real wet tears! The great actor carries you with him in his grief, but he does not make himself incoherent by natural sobs. His art is so exquisite he convinces you all he assumes is natural.

MAUDE JAMES CHILTON.

A Spring Gown.

A popular design for a useful spring gown is a full plain skirt, the bodice ending at the waist, with a slight point in front. It has a deep roll collar cut in one, with a wide open revers, both braided all round. A collar band and slight vest fill the vacuum to the throat. The sleeves are full from elbow to shoulder and tight from elbow to wrist. This can be made in a variety of materials. Comparatively inexpensive are camel hair cloths or plain shades of drab, brown, dark violet, dark green, dark blue and dark claret suiting in a mixture of gray and brown tones, woven to resemble basket work, and the tweeds of a similar character. Slightly dearer are the finer plain cloths, the covert coating costumes, a material now to be had in many shades, butcher blue being most fashionable, coarse wove diagonal serge and varieties of tweeds. Fashion seems to take the direction of bold weaving, with checks of the indistinct order, and some honeycomb patterns, like net meshes.

SOME FACTS.

Relating to a Valuable Discovery.

Which, it is Claimed, Will Cure Every Form of Piles.

Interesting Statement of a Well Known Druggist of Ypsilanti, Mich.

Mr. Frank Smith, the well known and popular druggist of Ypsilanti, Mich., in speaking of the Pyramid Pile Cure, says: "A year ago I sold C. C. Potter, 119 Hamilton street, Ypsilanti, Mich., a box of the Pyramid Pile Cure. He made the following statement to me today: "I have been troubled for twenty years with itching piles. Have tried nearly everything that promised relief, but got very little help until one year ago I called on my druggist, Frank Smith, and got a box of the Pyramid Pile Cure. The one box used according to directions was, in my case, a perfect cure as a year spent without any symptoms of the trouble has convinced me.' "

The Pyramid Pile Cure not only gives instant relief in every form of piles, but the relief is permanent. The piles are cured and stay cured, and whether itching, protruding or bleeding piles, the results are equally satisfactory. It is rapidly taking the place of ordinary salves, ointments and lotions, as well as surgical operations; first, because it cures, and further, because it is cleanly, convenient, painless. One can use it and go about his daily occupation; as it is applied at night and no attention is required during the day. Furthermore it is absolutely safe, containing no opium, cocaine or mineral poisons so common in ordinary pile cures. Send to the Pyramid Drug company, Albion, Mich., for a treatise on cause and cure of piles and hundreds of testimonial letters from people who have tested the Pyramid and found it a complete cure, or better yet, ask your druggist for a package and give it a trial. Sold everywhere at 50 cents and $1 per package.

A GREAT DIFFERENCE.

In the Weather of Racine and Washington—Interesting Letter From F. Fountain.

Mr. Fred. Fountaine, a former prominent business man of this city, now of Hamilton, Wash., has written an interesting letter to a friend in this city and the same has been handed to the Journal for publication. It will be read with more than usual interest:

Hamilton, Wash., March 5, 1895.

Dear Friend:—Your letter received. I did not intend to start a regular correspondence but as I read of the zero weather you have been having, and also read in the Journal by same mail of the many sleigh rides, etc., it contrasts so much with the winter we have I thought to let you know what we have and have had this winter, and if you consider it of enough interest to our Racine friends you can give the gist of it to the Journal. There are some things which you enjoy that we are deprived of, but when it comes to weather we can discount you. We started in in the early winter with considerable rain and a little snow, the latter never stays but a few days here. Our coldest weather this winter was 20 degrees above zero or 12 degrees of frost. This lasted but about two days. Since before Christmas we have had no snow and but little rain, lots of sunshine and most delightful air, green grass all the time, the ferns, moss, etc., in the woods where a little protected have been as fresh and green as summer. Mrs. Fountaine and myself took a trip for a couple of weeks, leaving here Feb. 18. We visited Seattle, Tacoma, Olympia and other Sound points, traveling mostly by water. Winter weather never delays boating or navigation on the Sound. While visiting these cities we found things about like you have it in latter May. All early flowering plants, such as crocus, tulips, hyacinths, violets, pansies, forget-me-not, etc., were in full bud and bloom. The lawns were as fine as I ever saw in the east in mid-summer, and the English ivy was everywhere in great abundance and fine condition. We are not favored with such fine weather always, but such has been the condition this season, and from all accounts we in the extreme northwest corner of this big country are nearly the only ones on the globe who have been so well-favored.

Seattle and Tacoma started in as rival cities, but Seattle has much the advantage now and think is in a fair way to keep it. She is sure to be a large city as the country grows, in fact the largest on the Sound north of Frisco. While there I visited George Smith and family. He was foreman in the old Fish & Bull shop, and will be remembered by many. Tacoma is quite a nice town, but nothing like Seattle for business. While there I met Sam Johnson and wife, who are visiting their daughter, Mrs. Bean, who has resided there about five years. Olympia, the capital of the state, is quite a pretty city of about 6,000, and quite lively at present as the legislature was in session. I had a little business there which kept me three days, so we had a good visit at the law-making city, and was much surprised to meet in the house of representatives (not as a member) an old Racine boy I had not seen for twenty-three years, Byron Miller, who is practicing law there. He will be remembered by semi-oldtimers. We have not got much to brag on in the way of business only to say we get our full share of all that is doing, and are looking for a general livening up as the season advances. I have written much more than I started out to write, so will stop short. With kind wishes to all old friends and a good share for yourself and family, I am yours truly,

F. Fountaine

Justice Winslow.

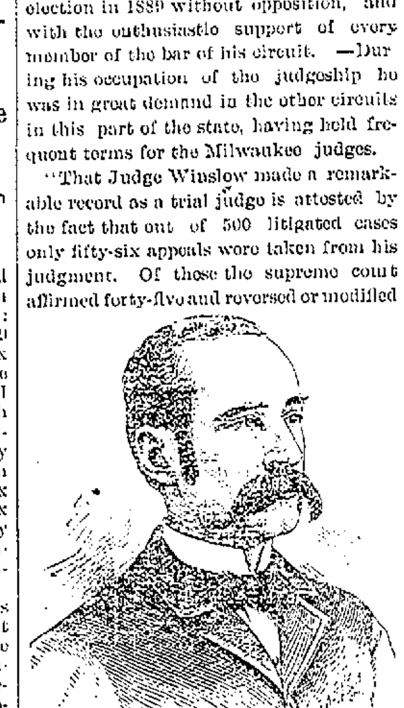
"Judge John B. Winslow is the youngest man on the bench. He is but forty-two years of age, and a native of New York. He came west to Racine with his parents in 1855, and attended the public schools at home till he was fourteen years old, when he entered Racine college. He graduated one of the first of his class in 1871, taking the degree of A. B.

After a few months spent in teaching, he entered the law office of E. O. Hand, then county judge of Racine county and one of the oldest Alumni of Wisconsin university, remaining there something more than a year, and continuing his law studies during 1873 and 1874 in the office of Fuller & Dyer, then the leading law firm of Racine, and Fuller & Harkness. Here he remained until admitted to partnership by Mr. Fuller upon Judge Harkness's removal to Utah, except that in the fall of 1874 he entered the law school of the state university at Madison, graduating in June, 1875, with the degree of LL. B., and easily the first of a large class.

"From December, 1877, to January, 1880, Judge Winslow practiced at Racine alone, with eminent success, when in obedience to the demands of his growing business he associated the late Charles A. Brownson with him, the firm continuing until the accession of Mr. Brownson to the office of Judge of the county court of Racine county, in January, 1882. Judge Winslow was then associated with ex-Senator J. V. Quarles, now of Milwaukee, till elected to the circuit bench in the spring of 1883, at a time when he was only thirty-two years old. —In 1879 he became the corporation counsel of the city of Racine, and was re-elected four years successively. He ws elected to the circuit bench of the republican first circuit in 1882.

"The conspicuous success of Judge Winslow upon the bench led to his re-election in 1889 without opposition, and with the enthusiastic support of every member of the bar of his circuit. —During his occupation of the judgeship he was in great demand in the other circuits in this part of the state, having held frequent terms for the Milwaukee judges.

"That Judge Winslow made a remarkable record as a trial judge is attested by the fact that out of 500 litigated cases only fifty-six appeals were taken from his judgment. Of these the supreme court affirmed forty-five and reversed or modified



but eleven. His charges to juries were regarded as models of conciseness and brevity, and his logic was so convincing that practitioners were wont to say that when his ruling beat them they were forced by his sound reasoning to agree that he was right, and to advise their clients to take no appeal.

In 1891, responsive to very numerous petitions from prominent lawyers all over Wisconsin, Governor Peck appointed him to be member of the supreme court, vice Justice Taylor, deceased. In the spring of the succeeding year he was elected without opposition to fill out the balance of Justice Talyor's unexpired term, to end Jan. 1, 1896.

"Although a Democrat from inheritance and conviction, Judge Winslow is no partisan, and among his closest friends are reckoned many of the foremost Republicans of the commonwealth. He is a most genial man, and possesses the amiable personal characteristics out of which the most successful politicians are made.

"Judge Winslow is over six feet tall, with a handsome, kindly face, and an easy, almost 'slouchy' gait. He is fond of walking, and takes all his physical exercise that way. But this trait may be the result of infection, as the court of which he is a member is famous for its pedestrian inclination.

Justice Winslow has been in office four years, or considerably less than one-half a full term. Had he held the office for ten years—the regular term—the effort to turn him out after acceptable service would seem less unreasonable than it appears under present conditions.

SAVE DOCTOR BILLS.

Better Than Blood Purifiers and Nerve Tonics.

Is the Remedy For Despepsia and Indigestion.

Better, Because Perfect Digestion Makes Pure Blood and Strong Nerves.

Some Interesting Facts Concerning This Remarkable Remedy.

Not a Secret Patent Medicine.

Whether we eat to live or live to eat, it is certain that the possession of a healthy stomach and sound digestion go a long way toward making life desirable, successful, enjoyable. Beauty in woman, strength, mental capacity, endurance in man, depend more upon vigorous digestion than upon any other one thing.

The dyspeptic man is irritable, uncertain, fearful of the future. The dyspeptic woman is nervous, sallow, subject to headaches and despondency.

And what is the cause of these common types of men and women? Simply undigested food, nothing more nor less. The appetite being capricious, not enough food is eaten and what is eaten, instead of being properly digested, remains in the stomach for hours, a sour, fermenting mass, poisoning the blood, a source of irritation of every nerve and organ. No wonder people suffer from poor blood, shattered nerves, headaches, palpitating hearts, irritable tempers and gloomy, discontented feeling.

Now what is the rational cure for this common condition? —Is it "blood purifiers" and "nerve tonics?" By no means, because they don't reach the seat of the trouble. Go to the fountain head, the stomach, get that in good healthy working order, and pure blood, strong nerves, bright eyes, clear color will be the natural result.

Why no? Where does blood, nerve, bone, sinew and flesh come from anyway, if not from the stomach, the food we eat and digest.

To cure digestion, the one thing necessary is to give the stomach rest or partial rest by the daily use for a time of some remedy which will digest food.

There is a very excellent preparation of this kind, not a marvelous secret patent medicine, but a pleasant, harmless combination of vegetable essences, fruit salts, pure pepsin and Golden Seal, sold by druggists under name of Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets and nothing to equal it has yet been produced in the whole category of patent medicines.

Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets are superior to them all, because when these tablets are used you know what you are taking into your stomach. No secret is made of their composition and physicians and chemists know that one grain of the digestive principle in Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets will digest 3,000 times its own weight of wholesome food. Dr. Jennison recommends them highly, not only as a cure for indigestion, but also because they increase flesh by increasing nutrition.

Dr. Harlandson says to increase flesh, appetite and to secure healthy digestion I have found nothing so safe, so effectual as Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets. Mr. Jas. Bonton of Rosston says: "I suffered five years with nervous dyspepsia and catarrh of stomach. Everything I ate seemed to sour on my stomach, could not enjoy a meal for fear of the distress afterwards. My druggist advised Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets and I can now eat anything I want, have gained in flesh and good spirits and know the tablets did it and shall always keep them within reach.

One of the most remarkable cures ever made by these Tablets was in the case of Mrs Sarah Skeels of Lynnville, Ia., who had chronic dyspepsia for twenty-five years and doctors pronounced her case incurable, yet she enthusiastically writes that the tablets completely and permanently cured her.

Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets save doctors bills because a full sized package costing 50 cents at any drug store will often do more good for a weak stomach than fifty dollars worth of ordinary doctor's fees.

BLOODY REVENGE.

Two Lives Taken as the Sequel to a Quarrel.

A FEW SAWLOGS CAUSE A DISPUTE

That Results in a Man and His Wife Being Shot to Death by Two Italians—Murderers Escape, but Later Conclude to Trust the County Jail Rather Than the Chance of a Lynching in the Woods—Woman Fatally Hurt in a Hold-up.

CARLTON, Minn., March 16.—An awful tragedy has occurred at McGregor, about thirty miles west of here. A family of the name of Jeanette, consisting of father, mother and four children (the oldest 12 years and the youngest a nursing babe), lived in a cabin and kept a small store. Two Italians who were clearing up a homestead near by had trouble with Jeanette over some saw-logs, which resulted in a quarrel. The Italians, Nick and Angelo Cristello, brothers, left the Jeanette cabin in an angry mood and returned next morning to renew the quarrel with Jeanette. They were armed with a Winchester rifle and Zulu shotgun, and Nick Cristello shot Jeanette with the shotgun, tearing a gaping hole in his side, and Angelo shot Mrs. Jeanette with the Winchester, blowing the top of her head off—killing both instantly. The children were in bed at the time.

Surrendered for Fear of Lynching.

The murderers escaped to the woods and were lost sight of, but the sheriff of Aitkin county at once formed a posse to go in pursuit. The cabin presented a sickening sight, blood and brains being spattered all over the walls and floor. The children were shivering with terror. About noon the murderers came back to McGregor and said they were going to Aitkin to give themselves up, but the local officers held them there until the arrival of the sheriff, who at once took them to Aitkin to the county jail. The Jeanettes were a much respected family in the neighborhood, and intense excitement prevails. The news spread like wildfire, and the principal reason for the murderers' return was that they were afraid of being lynched by some of the woodsmen who were in camps a few miles from the scene of the murder.

PRIEST MURDEROUSLY ASSAULTED.

Masked Men Attack His House and Try to Kill the Inmates.

HAZLETON, Pa., March 16.—The parochial residence of the Greek church at Freeland was broken into at night and the priest, Rev. C. Galovitch; his housekeeper, Mrs. Lehatog, and her assistant, Mrs. G. Zacharias, were murderously assaulted. It was midnight when five masked men jumped from a wagon before the house and with a battering ram burst in the front door. Supposing the house was on fire the inmates rushed downstairs in their night clothes.

They were met at the foot of the stairs with cocked revolvers. Mrs. Lehatog screamed for help, but she was knocked down with a club and beaten into insensibility. Father Galovitch was attacked by two ruffians. He fought desperately and succeeded in locking himself in. The doors were battered down. The walls were torn and windows shattered. The study room door was perforated with bullets, and a piece of dynamite was exploded on the safe.

Mrs. Zacharias, who remained upstairs, jumped from the second story window to escape, but was captured by two bandits and carried into the house. She sustained serious injuries by the fall. The townspeople came to the rescue and the robbers fled.

HOLD-UP IN WILD OKLAHOMA.

Section House Robbed, Man Severely Shot and a Woman Fatally Beaten.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., March 16.—A special to The Republic from Guthrie, O. T., says: News of a bold and daring hold up and robbery comes from Washita. Near dusk the section house and men were robbed by two highwaymen. Section Foreman Woods was shot, the ball entering the right cheek and coming out at the right ear. It is not thought that the wound is dangerous. Mrs. Woods was also beaten over the head with a six-shooter, receiving wounds which are likely to prove fatal. The booty obtained consisted of $722.75 in money and railroad checks and three gold watches. The robbers told their frightened victims that they were the remnants of the Cook gang. A posse is after them.

Railroaded to the Gallows.

WINCHESTER, Va., March 16.—Thornton H. Parker, the negro who attempted to assault Mrs. Mary Melton, a lady living near Middletown, Va., on Tuesday, March 5, was tried before Judge Atkinson, found guilty and sentenced to be hanged April 19. The hurry was the result of a threat to lynch the negro, which only the presence of troops prevented.

In Favor of Anti-Pass Legislation.

MADISON, March 16.—Hall in the house moved that the committee of the whole recommend the resolution for a constitutional amendment prohibiting legislators accepting railway passes for a third reading, instead of for indefinite postponement and the motion prevailed by a vote of 53 to 19. The bill authorizing the establishment of day schools for the deaf was taken from the general file where it had been marked for slaughter and re-referred to the committee on education for another hearing. In the senate the committee on banks and banking reported against Pashford's bank examiner bill, and he had it made the special order for Tuesday.

American Lynchers in Nicaragua.

WASHINGTON, March 16.—The state department has received a dispatch from United States Minister Barker at Managua, Nicaragua, relative to the cases of seven Americans who were held under arrest at Matigalpa, Nicaragua, on a charge of lynching a native of Nicaragua for murder. The minister reports that two of the party, Dr. Gilman and Fred Hoppe, confessed to having committed the lynching alone. Thereupon the five innocent men were released. Gilman and Hoppe were held in jail and were tried for the lynching, acquitted and set free.

Queen Victoria at Nice.

NICE, March 16.—Queen Victoria arrived here and drove to the Hotel Cimiez, escorted by detachments of gend'armes and cavalry.

FAVORABLE FEATURES DOMINATE.

Longest List of Increased Prices for Many Months—Business Facts.

NEW YORK, March 16.—Bradstreet's says: There are fewer new and favorable trade features this week than unfavorable ones, but in most instances they outweigh the latter, which point to a continuance of small volume of business and quiet demand. In addition to increased competition here by Australian wools demand for the raw staple has fallen off and word is received that American dress goods manufacturers are using considerable Australian mixed with the American staple. The dry goods trade continues depressed, production being in excess of demand, cotton goods being moved generally only at concessions.

On the other hand prices present the longest list of increases within a week for many months. Among the prominent are the advances in Bessemer pig iron 10 and 15c.; 5-16c. on cotton; wheat, 2½c.; Indian corn, ½c.; oats, ½c.; pork, $1.25 per bbl.; lard, 30c., and sugar, 1-16c. Higher quotations are also reported for leather and hides, with demand more active and the falling off in stocks of petroleum is made a basis for higher prices for that staple. Material improvement in the iron and steel industries is indicated by the advance in Bessemer, by higher prices for manufactured iron at St. Louis, large orders placed for southern pig iron, and the receipt of orders for considerable lots of rails at Chicago.

This is significant among the favorable features of the week, but at the south gains are shown in sales of leaf tobacco and in the demand for naval stores. Among eastern industries makers of shoes report the recent advance fully maintained. Quotations are unchanged for wool, tin, iron ore, coke, lumber, coffee and live cattle, while concessions in prices are rumored to have been made on coal contracts and are apparent for print cloths, steel billets, copper and eggs.

KOLASZEWSKI IS EXCOMMUNICATED.

Polish Priest Who Founded an Independent Church Under the Ban.

CLEVELAND, O., March 16.—Rev. A. F. Kolaszewski, the Polish Catholic priest, has been denounced by Rome and the action of Bishop Horstmann in excommunicating him indorsed. The official documents, direct from the propaganda at Rome, bearing the signature of the pope, excommunicating Kolaszewski, are now in the hands of Bishop Horstmann. The matter has been in the hands of the Roman court for some months past.

Both sides have presented their arguments and Kolaszewski was declared guilty. He is now outside the pole of the Roman Catholic church, and cannot be reinstated except by the pope personally. Rev. Kolaszewski is at present pastor of an independent Polish Catholic church, organized by himself after his suspension by Bishop Horstmann.

Furious Explosion of Nitro-Glycerine.

HOUGHTON, Mich., March 16.—About 3,000 pounds of nitro-glycerine exploded at the Hancock Chemical works near Dollar Bay. All the buildings of the company were wrecked. It being during the noon hour only one man, Dominick Christian, was killed. Several were injured by flying debris, but none seriously. This is the third explosion at these works, with a total loss of ten lives. Windows were broken in buildings at Lake Linden, six miles away, and in Calumet, ten miles to the north.

Illumination in Tin Cans.

CLEVELAND, March 16.—A sample of the illuminating gas recently discovered in New York, which can be delivered to consumers in cans, has been received and partially tested at the office of the Cleveland Gas Light company of this city. Secretary Beardsley, of the company, said that the gas burned steadily and gave an excellent light. The material from which it is made is lime and coal dust welded by electricity into a sort of a dark brownish porous substance. The gas is generated by placing this substance in water.

Two Opinions by Moloney.

SPRINGFIELD, Ills., March 16.—At the request of the state board of railroad and warehouse commissioners Attorney General Moloney has rendered two opinions. In one he holds that express companies are common carriers and subject to the provisions of the railroad laws and to the jurisdiction of the railroad and warehouse commissioners. In the other he holds that merchandise cannot be considered "ordinary baggage" and that railroads cannot be compelled to carry it free for passengers.

Probably Poisoned by Accident.

CHIPPEWA FALLS, Wis., March 16.—A horrible discovery was made by a party of men hunting in the neighborhood of Ingram. The dead bodies of Ed Duffney, John Hanson and another man were found in an old lumber shanty. From all appearances they had been dead a number of days. The men were wolf hunters, using poison to kill the animals. The supposition is that in preparing supper they accidentally got the poison mixed with the food.

Dispensary Law Not Omnipotent.

CHARLESTON, S. C., March 16.—Judge Brawley, in the United States district court, handed down a decision in the libel case of the schooner Carolina, seized and confiscated by the state for violating the dispensary law. The court says that so much of the dispensary act as interferes with interstate commerce is obnoxious to the United States constitution and void, and the schooner Carolina, while engaged in such commerce, could not be legally seized.

Blown to Bits in the Street.

LONDON, March 16.—A man employed by Newton & Co., opticians, was standing near a book store near Fenchurch street railroad station when there was a tremendous explosion and he was literally blown to pieces. The man was carrying a box containing magic lantern slides and a long iron gas holder. It is supposed that the latter dropped from his hand and exploded.

Illinois Legislature Takes Another Rest.

SPRINGFIELD, March 16.—Only six senators were in their seats and an adjournment was taken until Monday evening at 5 o'clock. Lowenthal, of Cook, introduced a bill in the house which, if it becomes a law will abolish the office of printer expert, principally, as stated, because the printing is way behind. Adjourned.

Crew of the Maggie Dalling Saved.

BELFAST, March 16.—The British bark G. S. Henry, from Brunswick, has arrived here, having on board the crew of the American schooner Maggie Dalling, Captain Dalling, rescued at sea.

Went "Agin" Gov. Culbertson.

AUSTIN, Tex., March 16.—The senate, in direct opposition to recommendation of the governor to the contrary, has passed the bill to authorize and empower the Houston and Texas railroad company to acquire, control and operate four other railroads named in the bill.

Woman Suffrage Beaten in California.

SACRAMENTO, March 16.—After much lobbying for and against the measure the woman suffrage bill has been finally defeated in the senate—20 to 15.

THE MARKETS.

New York Financial.

NEW YORK, March 15.

Money on call nominally at 1½ per cent. Prime mercantile paper 5¼@5½ per cent. Sterling exchange firm with actual business in bankers' bills at 489¼@489½ for demand and 488@488¼ for sixty days; posted rates 488½@490; commercial bills 487.

Silver certificates, 62; sales $1,000; bar silver, 61⅝. Mexican dollars, 49½ nominally.

United States government bonds firm; new 4's reg. 119⅜; do coupons 119⅜; 5's reg. 115⅝; 4's coupons 115⅜; 4's reg. 111; 4's coupons 112¼; 2's reg. 95; Pacific 6's of '95 100.

Chicago Grain and Produce.

CHICAGO, March 14.

Following were the quotations on the Board of Trade today: Wheat — March, opened 55⅝c, closed 55⅝c; May, opened 57⅛c, closed 57⅛c; July, opened 58⅛c, closed ..8c. Corn—March, nominal, closed 43⅝c; May, opened 46⅛c, closed 46⅛c; July, opened 46⅝c, closed 46⅝. Oats—March, nominal, closed 28⅛c; May, opened 29⅛c, closed 29⅛c; June, opened 29⅛c, closed 29⅛c. Pork—May, opened $11.25, closed $12.87½. Lard — May, opened $6.97½, closed $6.90.

Produce: Butter — Extra creamery, 18c per lb, fresh dairy, 16c; packing stock, 5@6c. Eggs—Fresh stock, 11c per doz. loss off. Dressed poultry—Spring chickens, 10@10½c per lb; turkeys, 10@12½c; ducks, 9@13c; geese, 8@10c. Potatoes—Burbanks, good to choice, 65@70c per bu; Hebrons, 60@62c; Peerless, 60@65c. Sweet potatoes—Illinois, $1.50@2.25 per bbl. Cranberries — Jerseys, $9.00@9.50 per box. Honey—White clover, 1-lb sections new stock, 13½@14c; broken comb, 10@12c; dark comb, poor packages, 8c; strained California, 5@6c. Apples—Fair to choice, $4.50@5.75 per bbl.

Chicago Live Stock.

CHICAGO, March 15.

Live Stock — Prices at the Union Stock yards today ranged as follows: Hogs—Estimated receipts for the day 25,000; sales ranged at $3.4 @4.5 pigs, $4.20@4.55 light, $4.25@4.40 rough packing, $4.25@4.65 mixed, and $4.45@4.75 heavy packing and shipping lots.

Cattle — Estimated receipts for the day 4,000; quotations ranged at $5.50@6.25 choice to extra shipping steers, $4.95@5.40 good to choice do, $4.50@4.80 fair to good, $3.80@4.40 common to medium do, $3.65@4.11 butchers' steers, $2.65@3.50 stockers, $3.00@3.75 feeders, $1.50@3.25 cows, $3.00@4.25 heifers, $2.00@4.75 bulls, $3.00@4.60 Texas steers, and $2.50@5.50 veal calves.

Sheep — Estimated receipts for the day 7,000; sales ranged at $2.75@4.75 westerns, $2.50@3.90 Texans, $2.00@4.80 natives, and $3.25@5.60 lambs.

LOOK A LITTLE OUT

Is Good Advice to Spain Just at This Juncture.

GRESHAM DOES MORE THAN PROTEST

The "Haughty Castillian" Informed That American Ships Are Not Practice Targets for Spanish Guns, and a Peremptory "Cease Firing" Uttered—A Document That Lacks Nothing in the Way of Vigor Sent to Minister Taylor.

WASHINGTON, March 16.—It seems that while the assistant secretary of state was declaring he had no news to give out relating to the Allianca incident, and giving his questioners the impression that the report of a "warning to Spain" from the state department was at least premature, that very warning had been sent and received by our minister to Spain. And it was couched in no figurative terms. It set the American eagle to screaming around the ears of the Castillian in a manner that bodes war, unless the aforesaid Castillian, like Crockett's coon, comes down. It is practically an order to Spain to let American vessels severely alone.

The Pith of the Document.

As telegraphed from Madrid, the cablegram to Taylor, after referring to the firing on the Allianca, says of American mail and commercial steamers: "Forcible interference with them can not be claimed as a belligerent act whether they pass within three miles of the Cuban coast or not, and can under no circumstances be tolerated when no state of war exists. This government will expect prompt disavowal of the unauthorized act and due expression of regret on the part of Spain, and it must insist that immediate and positive orders be given to Spanish naval commanders not to interfere with legitimate American commerce passing through that channel, and prohibiting all acts wantonly imperiling life and property lawfully under the flag of the United States."

Why the Spaniard Feels Wicked.

Taylor is instructed to say this to the Spanish government. A more downright assertion of American rights was never uttered by Blaine himself. It amounts practically to a warning to Spain that a repetition of the Allianca affair will be considered by this government as a declaration of war. The incident is looked upon in Washington as more than the blundering impertinence of a naval commander. The revolution in Cuba has been supported by American Cubans. Key West and New York have furnished the sinews of war to the revolutionists. Public men at the capital have been open in their declarations that the time for annexation of Cuba to this country is near at hand. The assault on the Allianca is taken as an intimation that Spain will stand no further trifling with Cuban affairs.

Couldn't Make Out the Cruiser's Signals.

Captain Crossman has written the department a full account of the affair, with charts showing the course his vessel took. It adds little or no information to the landsman, except that close to the end of his letter the captain remembers that the cruiser was signalling to him—before the firing began—but Crossman being in line with the fly of the flags, could not make out the signals. Meantime the residents of the capital are waiting with intense interest to hear what Spain will have to say in reply to Gresham's belligerent demand. The Spaniard must necessarily be exasperated at hearing of American citizens, probably, organizing for the purpose of interfering in the affairs of Cuba, and there may be something really exciting come out of this thing yet.

COLORADO'S ITALIAN SLAUGHTER.

King Humbert's Diplomats Taking Care Not to Ruffle Your Uncle Sam.

WASHINGTON, March 16.—The Italian government is acting with extreme moderation and consideration in the matter of the killing of five of its citizens at Walsenburg. There has been nothing in the nature of a protest lodged with this government, nor a demand for indemnity and reparation. The only communication received from the Italian government, save the verbal request from the Marquis Imperiali that a proper protection be afforded to the other Italians at Walsenburg, came in the shape of a short and dignified note from Baron Fava, the Italian ambassador.

It enclosed to Secretary Gresham a copy of the report of Dr. Cuneo, the Italian consul at Denver, stating the facts attending the killing and the names of the victims, all five being, according to the consul, Italian subjects and not naturalized American citizens. In transmitting this report the ambassador expresses the hope that the Colorado authorities will take the necessary steps to secure the prompt punishment of the guilty parties. This note and report will be communicated to the governor of Colorado by the secretary of state and that is as far as he can go in the matter at present.

When congress meets again, however, it is probable that the president will feel constrained to request that an appropriation be made to indemnify the families and relatives of the murdered men for their slaughter. In the case of the killing of the Italians in New Orleans four years ago the state department took the ground that an indemnity could not be demanded, but nevertheless it felt bound to yield in comity and equity, and on these grounds recognize the principle of an indemnity. It will make small difference from a legal standpoint whether the slaughtered Italians were or were not guilty of the murder of the saloonkeeper.

For by the terms of our treaty with Italy they should have had a fair trial before the regular courts before being put to death. It is just such a position that the United States has taken in the case of Aguerra in Cuba, where the Spanish government was obliged by our protest to withdraw him from trial by court martial and submit his case to the civil tribunals, and the unfortunate incident at Walsenburg may seriously embarrass the state department in its efforts to protect American citizens in foreign countries.

An Italian Press Opinion.

ROME, March 16—The Italia says: "We must be careful not to misjudge the peculiar position of the federal government, which cannot be compared with that of any European state, and we must remember that a single case of monstrous lynch law, under special circumstances in one state of the Union, cannot give cause for a diplomatic quarrel between Rome and Washington."

CURIOUS PHENOMENON AT SEA.

Captain Reports Seeing What He Calls a Reef, Rapidly Moving.

PORT TOWNSEND, Wash., March 16.—Captain Charles A. Peterson, of the British bark Darra, which sailed from Puget Sound for Sydney last August and is now at Shanghai, has sent the following letter to the branch hydrographic office here: "On the 30th of December last, while my vessel was in latitude 40 north, longitude 62.50 east, men working in the rigging reported roofs to the westward. I went up with glasses and found for about eight miles the water was milk white, with detached patches at the north end with clear blue water between them. The ship was lying in a dead calm with a glassy sea. At noon the reef was clearly visible, and at 2 p. m. it passed, traveling at the rate of one and a half miles per hour, rushing past the ship as if she was lying moored broadside on in a strong tide.

"The sea was covered with a belt of white foam, a mile and a quarter broad, and in it were all kinds of rubbish from the shore, such as bark of trees and cocoanut husks. All kinds of deep water fish as well as four distinct sorts of fish found in the shallow water near the reefs were playing around the whole reef or whatever it was passing by us. At 5 p. m. the foam belt was out of sight to the eastward. I write fully on this, as it proves how easily a man might report false danger. Had we had a breeze before noon and sailed from it I would certainly have thought a reef existed."

THE CLIMAX of enjoyment is found by every lover of good chewing tobacco in LORILLARD'S famous

Climax Plug

This tobacco represents the result of 134 year's experience in blending and preparing tobacco to suit a universal taste. A delicious flavor has been imparted to it without the addition of any harmful element. In substance it is unequalled by any chewing tobacco ever prepared. When you want a delicious satisfying chew, try CLIMAX PLUG.

THE SHAKESPEARE PENSION CASE.

Likely To Be Made a Test of the Laws and Statutes Bearing on the Matter.

WASHINGTON, March 16.—Assistant Attorney General Whitney has advised Commissioner of Pensions Lochren that there may be some question as to the sufficiency of notice given General William Shakespeare, of Kalamazoo, on the order of reduction of his pension. The notice which was sent said it appeared from the evidence in the case that the pension was not for disabilities from gun-shot wounds in both thighs, so as to entitle him to $72, and that it would be therefore reduced to $30 per month. Commissioner Lochren says that the case will stand for the present as if no proceedings had been taken.

As this is likely to be made a test case the commissioner thinks it best to leave no question by which it may be decided against the government on a technicality. Commissioner Lochren has not given the case his personal attention heretofore, but will take immediate charge soon. The case is likely to become as famous as that of Judge Long, of Michigan, whose case will come up for hearing in the district court of appeals on May 1.

A Veto by Gov. Rich.

LANSING, Mich., March 16.—Governor Rich has exercised the veto power for the first time during his official career. Joseph Schefnecker, in 1861, under promise of reward recruited one of the companies composing the Fourteenth Michigan infantry. He claimed either a commission or a money reward, and the legislature voted him $738. In vetoing the resolution the governor said that the claim was not a legal one, neither was it equitable unless its provisions were broadened so as to include the hundreds of other men who performed a like service for their country and who had never been rewarded. In the house the committee of the whole passed bills providing for jury commissioners in the counties of the upper peninsula; amending the live stock law so as to prevent the spread of horse distemper, and providing for traveling libraries under the supervision of the state librarian.

Cut Down the Doctor's Bill.

WHITE PLAINS, N. Y., March 16.—Mrs. Homer Baldwin was terribly injured in the Hastings disaster on the Central railroad on Christmas Eve, 1891. Both her eyes were burned, her hands were burned off, her scalp almost entirely burned away, and one of her ears entirely gone. Despite this, Dr. Emil Schroffer saved her life and by skin-grafting covered all of the burned portions with live skin. For his services he asked $1,500. This was refused and he sued. The jury awarded him the full amount. Baldwin appealed and secured a new trial. The second hearing resulted in a verdict for $1,100.

He Is in to the End of the Fight.

YOUNGSTOWN, O., March 16.—C. O. Rathbun, Populist candidate for justice of the peace, has issued a unique campaign card, in which he says: "It seems to be the course of candidates to publish cuts of themselves and paid eulogies. No lithographs of our noble and classic features will be exposed to public view. We want the office and no one will have a pull on the court. We propose to fight our campaign on this line to victory or defeat until the tenderloin precinct of h—l is incased in eternal ice."

City Elections at Boston.

BOSTON, March 16.—Before the legislative committee on metropolitan affairs at the state house the hearing on the bills to amend Boston's city charter was continued. Jesse N. Cove, an ex-member of the city government and a prominent attorney, created a sensation by saying that there had not been an honest political election in Boston in fifteen years to his knowledge, nor an honest count of votes in any ward during the same period.

Indicted for Criminal Libel.

DES MOINES, March 16.—The grand jury has indicted E. C. Spinney and W. S. Richmond, both connected with mismanaged loan and building associations here, for criminal libel. The libelous matter was an attack made on Auditor of State McCarthy in the Loan and Building Record, Chicago.

His Children Got His Property.

ATHENS, Ga., March 16.—Two years ago George Die, a bachelor, died in Elbert county, Ga., leaving an estate of $125,000 to seven illegitimate negro children. A big contest followed, and the third trial of the case has ended in a decision in favor of the negro legatees.

Two New Banks Organized.

WASHINGTON, March 16.—The comptroller of the currency has granted authority for the organization of the Harris National bank of Terrell, Tex. He has also authorized the First National bank of Laramie, Wyo., to begin business with a capital of $100,000.

President Sighted, Homeward Bound.

NORFOLK, Va., March 16.—The Violet with the presidential party on board has left Norfolk, bound for Washington. Expected to arrive in Washington about noon today.

The New Party at Pittsburg.

PITTSBURG, March 16.—The name of the new party was finally decided to be the "Home Protection" party. Before adjournment a resolution was passed calling for all kinds of money to be on a parity, but that the government shall issue it direct to the people instead of to the banks.

Two Men Sentenced to Hang.

MURPHYSBORO, Ills, March 16.—Douglas Henderson and Frank Jeffery have been sentenced to be hanged on May 31 next. They were convicted of the cold-blooded murder on Dec. 28 last of James Towle.

UNDER PROTECTION

Work Goes on at the Levee of the Crescent City.

RIOTERS, STOOD OFF BY BAYONETS,

Only Await the Departure of the Troops to Begin Their Bloody Work Again—Union Screwmen Refuse to Give the Governor a Pledge to Keep the Peace, and the Merchants Determined to Fight It Out to the End.

NEW ORLEANS, March 16.—In the last twenty-four hours there has been no change in the labor situation in this city. Work has progressed on the wharves, but it was the negroes, or at best "black and tan gangs" (half white and half colored), who loaded the ships, and they were under the protection of bodies of state troops, fully armed and prepared to suppress any outbreak of the riotous element. The troops took up positions on the river front at the landings occupied by the "Prince," the Harrison, and the West India and Pacific lines, these being the points at which trouble was deemed most likely to occur.

Held Some Fruitless Conferences.

During the day Governor Foster held conferences with committees representing the screwmen and the merchants, but in neither meeting was any result reached. He spent several hours in endeavoring to bring the screwmen to a sense of their duty and responsibility and to securing a pledge that they would permit others to compete with them without fear of bodily harm, but without avail. The merchants were no more tractable. His excellency sought to secure from them a promise to pursue a more conciliatory policy to bring about a reconciliation of the two interests on a basis of mutual concession. The merchants, however, adhered to the position set forth in the address adopted by them on Tuesday.

Merchants Will Fight It Out.

They said they had not sought this trouble, but now they were in it they were determined to see it through and would not yield an inch. It is said that they have placed in the governor's hands $5,000 toward the expenses of the troops and have promised as much more as may be necessary. The governor says he will remain here until the trouble is settled and is sanguine of being able to effect a settlement very shortly. Judge Moise, of the criminal district court, called the grand jury into court and charged that body to investigate the riot. A number of men arrested upon the charge of instigating a riot were arraigned before the recorder and were remanded for trial before the criminal district court or placed under bonds to appear for hearing.

New Orleans Likely to Lose Business.

When the steamship Niagara finishes unloading she will not remain at this port to take on her cargo of cotton, but will go to Galveston for it. It is impossible to say at this time how many other ships will be ordered away by their owners, or how much commerce has been diverted by the troubles. It is generally agreed that the grievances of the white screwmen are deep-seated, and the determined spirit of their sympathizers already displayed will show itself as soon as the state troops are relieved of duty.

WIMAN GETS A NEW TRIAL.

Doubt of the New York Supreme Court of His Criminal Intent.

NEW YORK, March 16.—Judgment has been reversed and a new trial ordered in the case of the people against Erastus Wiman. The decision was handed down in the general term of the supreme court. This practically affirms the position taken by Justice Barrett in granting a certificate of reasonable doubt that Judge Ingraham erred in refusing to charge the jury as to Wiman's criminal intent when he committed the forgeries for which he was indicted, and of which he was found guilty in the court of oyer and terminer.

The court holds that Wiman, as a partner in R. G. Dun & Co., had the right to sign checks, but whether he exercised the right by express or implied authority is immaterial so far as it affects the crime with which he is charged. He was not called upon to answer for having made the check, but for indorsing Bullinger's name on it with intent to defraud. If, therefore, he had made the check to Bullinger's order, having originally intended to deliver it to him and subsequently having, with intent to defraud, changed his mind and indorsed the check, he would be as guilty of the crime of forgery as though he had made the check with the original intention of fraudulently obtaining the money.

The intent with which the act was done was an essential ingredient of the crime, and being a question of fact and not law should have been submitted to a jury. Wiman received the intelligence from his lawyers, who telephoned him yesterday afternoon. Immediately after he received the news he put on his hat and coat and said that he was going to tell his family of the glad tidings.

Will Confirm Those Naval Cadets.

WASHINGTON, March 16.—Secretary Herbert has finally decided that he will recognize and confirm the nominations of naval cadets received by him from outgoing members of congress under the special provision contained in the naval appropriation in those cases—numbering sixteen—that were handed in to the department before noon on the 4th of March, last.

Negro Carried Off the Prize.

APPLETON, Wis., March 16.—The intercollegiate oratorical contest here last night between representatives of Lawrence university, Ripon and Beloit colleges, was won by C. W. Wood, a colored man from Beloit, whose subject was "The Better Personality." Archy D. Ball, of Lawrence, won second prize; subject, "The Law of Progress."

ABBREVIATED TELEGRAMS.

Drake, Parker & Co, who have long been "mine hosts" at the Grand Pacific, Chicago, will give it up May 1 owing to the high rent demanded for the hotel.

Nathan D. Thompson has lost his suit to recover $1,122 from Albina Goodspeed, at New York, for the cost of a campaign book containing the lives of Blaine and Logan. The defense claimed that the work was defective. Among other peculiarities one plate of the book showed Blaine as a ragged boy kneeling at the bedside of his dying mother. He was 41 years old at the time.

Miss Carrie Hester, of Chicago, was married at Redfield, Ark., to Lewis Hood, having run away from home for that purpose.

Obituary: At Bitlis, Turkey, Rev. George Cushing Knapp, an American missionary. At Boscobel, Wis., William Coates, 78. At Brooklyn, Chief Engineer George Sewell, U. S. N., retired. At Vandalia, Ills, Mrs. Margaret McDonald Ewing Smith, 92.

John Unlicher, aged 98, a scarred veteran who fought with Napoleon, and his wife are being shipped from place to place by New York town authorities in order to avoid supporting them.

A. Snelling, of Sevensville, Mont., after killing a neighbor, Charles McCullough, placed the muzzle of a Winchester at his mouth and shot off his own head.

The supreme court of the United States has taken a recess to March 25, except that it will sit until Monday to deliver opinions and hear motions.

It is supposed that the Adams Express company lost $100,000 in the fire that took place in the wreck on the Vandalia, near Terre Haute, Ind.

At a conference held at Atlanta, Ga., it was resolved that the cotton acreage of the state must be reduced this year at all hazards, and a convention was called to meet next Monday to consider the subject.

The firm of Cushman Brothers & Company, Boston, manufacturers of window shades, has gone into insolvency with liabilities of $150,000.

James A. Doherty, 17 years old, confessed to Fire Marshal Whitcomb, of Boston, that he set fire to St. Peter's Catholic church on the evening of March 6.

H. A. Wallace's job printing office burned at Decatur, Ills. Loss, $18,000; insurance $12,000.

Central Illinois school teachers to the number of 800 are in session at Peoria.

Gov. Northen's Colony Scheme.

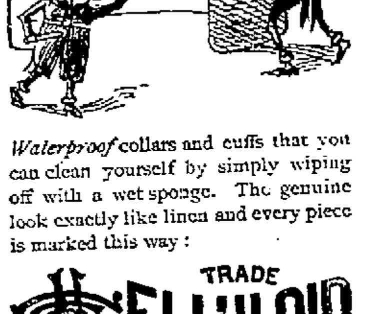
ATLANTA, March 17.—When asked by an Associated Press reporter concerning the report that he is interested in a scheme to locate veterans from the north on Georgia farms, ex-Governor William J. Northen said: "Yes, it is true that I have in hand an enterprise of that character, but it has not yet materialized well enough for me to give you the details. You may say, however, that we have tracts of land in Dougherty, Montgomery, Thomas, Wilcox, Laurens and Glinn counties." He was also sanguine of locating a colony.

The Wreck Near Terre Haute.

TERRE HAUTE, Ind., March 16.—Engineer Daily, Baggagemaster Storms, Fireman Hanley, Conductor Fahm, W. P. Kitt (of the "Irish Hearts" company) and G. D. Early were the most severely hurt in the wreck of the Vandalia train near this city. None suffered anything more than painful bruises, cuts and sprains. The loss of property was large, the two trains being almost totally destroyed by fire, and the express matter, including as estimated all the way from $25,000 to $100,000 in cash, was also destroyed.

Somewhat of a Commotion.

A Leavenworth man swallowed some Mexican jumping beans for quinine capsules, and he said he felt like a hailstorm inside.—Omaha Bee.



Waterproof collars and cuffs that you can clean yourself by simply wiping off with a wet sponge. The genuine look exactly like linen and every piece is marked this way:

TRADE CELLULOID MARK.

They are made by covering a linen collar or cuff with "celluloid," and are the *only* waterproof goods made with an interlining, and the only goods that can stand the wear and give perfect satisfaction. Never wilt and not effected by moisture. Try them and you will never regret it. Ask for those with above trade mark and refuse any imitations. If your dealer does not have them we will mail you a sample direct on receipt of price. Collars 25c. each. Cuffs 50c. pair. State whether stand-up or turned-down collar is wanted.

The Celluloid Company,
427-429 Broadway, New York.

HALF A CENTURY.

Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Ritter Reach the Fiftieth Year of Married Life.

A Grand Ovation Tendered the Venerable Couple at Concordia Hall.

Presented With a Purse of Gold—Appropriate Sermon Preached by Rev. C. F. Keller of the St. John's Church.

Daily of Monday.

Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Ritter, of 1604 St. Patrick street, who have resided in this city for the past forty long years, reached the fiftieth milestone of their wedded life yesterday, and in honor of the event they were accorded a reception befitting the occasion. Mr. and Mrs. Ritter (nee Wurm) were united in marriage at Gorsungarn, Germany, March 17, 1854, and ten years later emigrated to this country, settling in this city, where they have since resided, honored and respected by a large circle of friends and acquaintances. Mrs. Ritter is a member of the "Frauen Verein," an organization of ladies connected with the St. John's Lutheran church, and weeks ago the ladies of the society had arranged for the celebration of the event, which is of rare occurrence Concordia hall had been engaged, 300 invitations had been sent out and the hall decorated with flowers and evergreens. About 6 o'clock last evening the hall was crowded with the invited guests when Mrs. Charles Guttman, president of the society, repaired to the Ritter home and asked the old couple to take a walk. They readily assented and eventually they were led over to the hall, where the many guests were anxiously awaiting. No sooner had they entered when a golden wreath was placed upon the head of Mrs. Ritter and a golden bequet in Mr. Ritter's hand. The venerable couple were led triumphantly to seats that were provided upon the platform amid great cheering. Here Rev. Charles F. Keller, pastor of the St. John's Lutheran church, preached an appropriate sermon, dwelling paritcularly upon the noble and christian life led by Mr. and Mrs. Ritter. At the conclusion of the sermon Mrs Guttman stepped forward and in behalf of the "Frauen Verein," presented the couple with a purse, filled with gold. They were visably affected by the ovation accorded them and were unable to utter a single word, so complete was the surprise. Friends and fellow church members crowded around and congratulations were in order. Selections on the piano were played, gospel songs were sung and the Concordia Young Men's quartette, under the leadership of Oswald Geertenbach, rendered a number of fine vocal selections. The ladies of the society had prepared a bounteous suppor to which all did ample justice.

Mr. and Mrs. Ritter are hale and hearty, although both are well advanced in years, Mr. Ritter being 73 years old and his wife 76 years. It is the universal wish of their friends that they may live to celebrate their diamond wedding.

WON BY THE LAKESIDES.

The Chicago Club Prove an Easy Mark For the Champions—Score 3 to 0.

The Chicago polo club may be adept at playing the game of polo on ice, but the 800 enthusiastic polo admirers who crowded into the Lakeside rink Saturday evening were fully convinced that they know nothing about the game on roller skates. The visitors were easily defeated by the home club by a score of 3 to 0 and the only redeeming feature of their play was the excellent goal tending of Emerson, who made many difficult stops for which he was heartily cheered. Promptly at 9 o'clock the floor was cleared and Mayor Case, who had been selected to referee the game, announced that the contest would be the best three in five goals. Chicago selected the north goal and the Lakesides the south goal. Owing to the sickness of one of the Chicago players, each club appeared with but five men arranged as follows:

Chicago.		Lakesides.
Moore	Rushers	Smith
Reynolds		Tooman
Orem		Anderson
McHardy	Halfbacks	Johnson
Emerson	Goal	Lonergan

Much was expected of the visitors, as they were large athletic looking fellows, attired in natty red uniforms. However appearances were deceiving and the ball was kept hovering about the Chicago goal almost the entire time. The Lakesides were playing the game as it ought to be played, and the way Smith, Tooman and Anderson shot the little red sphere at the lone Chicago goal tender, was a caution. He was equal to the task and made many beautiful stops. Finally Smith saw an opening and by a well-directed stroke sent the ball in the Chicago's goal and the crowd set up a mighty cheer that continued fully a half minute. Time, 7 minutes and 15 seconds.

The second goal was a repetition of the first and Smith caged the ball after 11 minutes and 10 seconds of play.

The third goal the visitors appeared to wake up and play but it availed them nothing, as the Lakesides were playing polo as it was never played before. Time and time again the ball was shot at the Chicago goal tender, but he played well and succeded in prolonging the game until Tooman drove the ball past Hin into the net and the game was won. Time 8 minutes.

A CRAZY MAN,

Startles the Boarders at the Kosterman House.

A strange man entered the Kosterman house on State street yesterday afternoon and wanted a room and supper and was accommodated. When he was seated at the supper table he suddenly jumped up and exclaimed, "Everything on the table is just the same as at home, all sand and stones!" It startled the people and at the same time convinced them that he was insane. The man was taken to the police office and here he talked in a crazy manner. He informed the police that his name was Joseph Popelka, that his home was near North Point and that his mother had hypnotized him and said his stomach was on fire, and in fact amused the police for some time by his incoherent talk. He was locked in jail and acted in the same manner. That he is insane there is no doubt.

It was a beautiful moonlight night as they left the theatre, and he had resolved to put the important question without further delay, when she said:

"I think we had better take a street car, Mr. Sampson, rather than walk. We will get home so much quicker."

Then they took a street car, and he postponed the important question.

WILL GO OVER.

New Episcopal Diocese Not to be Acted Upon This Year.

The annual Episcopal diocesan council to be held in June in Milwaukee will not consider or pass upon the diocese division proposition. Yesterday Bishop Nicholson said that owing to the hard times the matter would be allowed to go over for a year. He said that the committee on division of the diocese, appointed last June, had held two or three meetings, and that there was little doubt the matter would be eventually carried out, and the state be divided into three dioceses instead of two.

There is virtually no opposition to the plan of division. Before it can be made, Bishop Nicholson said, it will be necessary to secure an endowment of $25,000. The endowment of the Fond du Lac diocese is $20,000, and of the Milwaukee diocese $30,000.

ACCIDENTS.

Coroner C. S. Stripple came near being killed this morning. He drove up to the residence of Mr. Deacon on Lake avenue to transact some business. When he came out and got in his buggy the horse started before he could catch hold of the lines. At the corner of Main and Seventh streets the animal turned north and Mr. Stripple was thrown violently to the road and stunned. He was helped to the office of Dr. A. H. Hoy. An examination of his wounds revealed that there were cuts and bruises on his head and that he was hurt about the body, but in a short time he was able to be about. It was a bad fall and the greatest wonder is that Mr. Stripple's skull was not fractured. The horse ran north, but was stopped before doing much damage to the buggy.

A 7-year old daughter of E. O. Hand had an arm broken this morning by sliding down a banister at her home. Dr. Hoy attended the case.

COUNTY NEWS.

UNION GROVE.

Union Grove, March 18.

The funeral of James Triluro was held from the Congregational church Wednesday at 2 p. m. He leaves no relatives.

Mrs. Henry Jacobson died Friday afternoon. Her funeral will be held Tuesday from the Danish Baptist church. She leaves an aged husband, one son and one daughter to mourn her loss.

Dr. S. C. Buchan of Chicago, was calling on his many Union Grove friends the past week.

Dr. W. C. Clark of Chicago, was visiting his parents in this village Thursday.

Mr. and Mrs. John Donald of Racine, were enjoying the pure air in Union Grove the past week.

The Danish society of this village is preparing to build a handsome parsonage.

On April 2 the voters of our village are asked to vote for or against license.

Wm. Anderson of Sidnow, Mich., was calling on his many friends in this village on Tuesday and Wednesday.

Special meetings are being held in the M. E. and Congregational churches in this village.

Mrs. John McBoth and Mrs. W. J. Adams will dispose of stock and farm implements of their late husbands on Tuesday and Thursday of this week at public auction.

A citizens' meeting is called for the purpose of purchasing a chemical fire engine. It is to be hoped that Union Grove may soon have some kind of fire protection.

Rev. Hinkman of Springfield, Wis., assisted in the special meetings at the M. E. church the past week.

SOMERS.

Somers, Wis., March 18, 1895.

Miss Blanche Ozanne spent Saturday and Sunday at home.

Miss Edith Lytle has recovered from her late sickness.

The wild geese have made their appearance from southern climes, which is an indication of spring.

Mrs. Eben Burroughs, who has been sick for some time, is getting better.

The Modern Woodmen held a meeting on Saturday night, initiating some new members.

Mrs. Geo. Strong of Tomahawk, Wis., is visiting relatives in this place.

The M. E. Sunday school is making preparations for Easter.

Rev. Geo. Ron was away one evening last week attending a revival meeting at Union Grove. The meetings are to be continued this week.

Quarterly meeting services will be held at the M. E. church next Sunday morning conducted by Rev. Mr. Colman of Milwaukee.

The Presbyterian society holds its regular annual meeting this (Monday) afternoon for the election of elders, trustees, secretary and treasurer for the ensuing year and for the transaction of other business that may properly come before the meeting.

There was another lively runaway at the creamery again on Sunday morning and for a time things looked interesting. One of the patrons had unloaded two cans of milk when his team became frightened and started on a run. After a little time they hauled up against Mr. Lytles scales where they were caught. No damage is reported.

WOODWORTH.

Woodworth, March 18, 1895.

Frank Fell of Metomen, Wis., took charge of Devlin Bros. creamery at Bissoll, Wis., Mar. 10.

Master Roy Marsh, who has been quite sick, is reported on the gain.

Arthur Devlin made three round trips to Chicago Saturday.

Mrs. Frank Fell, after spending several days with Mrs. Wm. Fell went to her new home at Bissoll, Wis., on Tuesday.

Wm. Hain went to Kenosha Tuesday.

BRISTOL.

Bristol, Wis., March 18, 1895.

The lecture by the Rev. Benjamin was poorly attended.

Thomas Garland has rented his farm to a gentleman from Nebraska.

Mrs. Conrad is entertaining a brother from Minnesota.

Mr. and Mrs. John Miehler of Kenosha, were in Bristol last week.

John Kinnient of Salem, had business in Bristol the latter part of the week.

Mr. and Mrs. Spence Coll of Salem, spent Sunday with friends in Bristol.

Mrs. Dan Bolton has been quite ill with a severe cold.

Dan Sheen is visiting his brother in Paris.

Mrs. N. Strind of Salem, has been visiting her sister Mrs. Will Turner.

Nathan Panls, formerly a resident of Bristol, is shaking hands with old friends here.

Miss Emma Gaines is entertaining a lady friend from Kenosha.

Mr. and Mrs. C. H. Whitcher made the city of Kenosha a visit last week.

The many friends of Adelbert Osborne, will be glad to hear that he has secured a helpmate.

Death has been active in Bristol since my last letter to the Journal. Mrs. John Mutter died on the 13th. inst. after a severe illness. She was born in Germany about seventy-five years ago and had been a resident of Kenosha county for about fifty years. She was a kindhearted Christian woman and had the love and respect of all who knew her.

She was the mother of ten children, eight of whom are living to mourn the loss of a good mother. The funeral services being held in Kenosha at St. George Catholic church, of which she was a member. May her ashes rest in peace.

Mr. and Mrs. Long Wonve of Truesdell, were the guests of Mr. and Mrs. Clarence Yank, last Sunday.

Mr. Longe M. Hall died suddenly on the 12th. inst. at the residence of Mr. Frank Hartnoll of Brighton, where he had passed the night. He arose Thursday morning, apparently in his usual health and went to the stable and attended to his horse, returning to the house, he fell dead almost as soon as he entered it. Heart failure was given as the cause of his death. The funeral services were held in the old Asbury chapel, the Rev. Sharpe officiating. Mr. M. Hall was about 65 years of age.

The Ladies Aid society was held at the residence of Mrs. Trafford, last Thursday.

UNION CHURCH.

Union Church, Wis., Mar. 18, 1895.

The grand opening of the new groceries and dry goods store, erected by Mr. Peter Larson, took place last Saturday. This is quite an improvement to our little village, and we all wish him success in the new trade.

Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Grasle of Milwaukee, are visiting at the former home of Mrs. Grasle.

Mr. John Grasle of Milwaukee, was the guest of G. Sheck and family, last Sunday.

The shooting club had quite an excitable time at Mr. B. Drought's, where they met the last. Several experts gathered, among whom were Johannes Johnson, the champion of the state, and J. W. and Wm. Grasle of Milwaukee. The result of the contest was that Mr. J. Grasle, Mr. Johnson and Geo. Drought each received four out of five.

The entertainment given by the pupils of this school, was a success, as it always is, and as it was held in Union Church, there was ample room and convenience for the immense crowd that gathered. Among the best exercises was the first on the programme, when the states and territories were represented by forty-nine pupils, with red, white and blue badges, on which was printed the name of the state. Lively and cheering was the patriotic song rendered by the young pupils.

Another was the fan drill. It put one into dreamland to see all those pretty faces come flitting on the stage, keeping time to the march. A great effect did those coquettish caps and fluttering of fans produce, and while performing perfect quiteness reigned throughout the room.

Mrs. Paulson and Mr. Frank Shafer were united in marriage at Racine, and will take up their abode in Milwaukee.

Mr. Charles Mitchell has purchased an organ for his daughter.

Mr. Gordon Campbell who was residing in Milwaukee a few years, has again returned to farm it.

Mr. Thomas Drought while carrying some article into the store at North Cape, fell and injured himself, but we hope he will soon be up and around again.

Mrs. Peter Mitchel was called to Greenfield to the sick bed of her brother who is seriously ill.

TABOR.

Tabor, Wis., March 18, 1895.

Our beautiful village of Tabor, is increasing in size very rapidly. Among those that are building are Mr. John Billhorn, who is building a fine residence, also Mr. Frank Smorchie is building a fine large brick house.

Mr. A. C. Mohrbacher is building a fine residence and business place where he will be pleased to receive his customers in a more comfortable and pleasant place.

He is also building in connection with his place of business, a large dancing hall and summer garden, where the young people can pass away their leisure hours in a pleasant way.

Our village blacksmiths, Q. P. Sand and Mr. Klonn, are very busy shoeing horses and doing repair work.

Mr. Chas. Bottcher, our village nursery agent, is doing a large business.

Our village dressmakers are very busy making some very pretty and costly gowns, so we have our eyes open for a wedding before long.

Our champion skater, Frankie Michulesky, is a little under the weather at present, but for all that he is trying to keep in training, as his friends and trainer carry him to the ice now and then.

Mr. Wm. Swipes has been in our village looking for a place to locate a spring factory.

Our stock markets, which are held the second Monday of each month, are largely attended, where the highest price is paid for stock and all kinds of farm produce.

Our village is very peaceable this winter. Our marshal has not made an arrest, but he is cheerful and full of grit.

There is to be a ball given in Elias' hall Easter Monday, April 15, where good music and the best of order will be maintained. All are cordially invited to attend.

Geo. Sohr of Racine, gave our village a pleasant call last week. Glad to see you, George, call again.

Our police justice, Chas. Lamberton, is feeling a little sober, as he has not had much to do in that line this winter.

THOMPSONVILLE.

Thompsonville, Wis., March 18.

Jamie Miller, the 7-year-old son of Mr. and Mrs. James Miller, who was taken to the Emergency hospital, Chicago, about two weeks ago to have an operation performed by Dr. Fenger, is rapidly recovering and it is expected that he will shortly be returned home perfectly cured. His case is a very peculiar one, and it is said by doctors that there is not another case like his upon record.

Burns Rork and family of Franksville, spent yesterday at the home of their uncle John Newman.

Mrs. D. R. Roberts of Waukesha, will spend a week at the home of her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Newman.

J. O. Connel has erected a new barn on his property, one-quarter of a mile north of the village.

G. R. Baker will move to Franksville this week, where he has purchased property which he intends to make his permanent home. What is our loss is their gain.

Mrs. Frank Easton, formerly of this place, now a resident of Kilbournville, is dangerously sick. Report is that she is some better today.

Prof. H. B. Aldrich, teacher of elocution from Milwaukee, will give an entertainment under the auspices of Franksville Camp, No. 831, M. W. of A., in the lecture room of the Union church on Thursday night, March 21. We cannot speak too highly of Mr. Aldrich's entertainments, and those who do not take the opportunity to come and hear him will miss one of the best treats of their lives. Do not fail to come and hear him for you will laugh and grow fat.

Miss Hattie Fancher closed her winter term of school last Friday with appropriate exercises. After a two weeks' vacation school will reopen on Monday next for the spring term.

Miss Gustie Schroder is spending a few days in Milwaukee.

MT. PLEASANT.

Mt. Pleasant, March 18.

Never before in the history of the town has there been so strong a feeling that we must have only the best men to serve us in the capacity of town officers, the upheaval of sentiment in the cities for better government has not been without its effect in the country, and the result will be the attendance at the caucus and election of men who formerly have stayed quietly at home, thus allowing a certain clique to grab all the nominations, and as the nominations on the Republican ticket in this town is equivalent to election, the offices fall naturally into their hands. We are sorry to state that there are unscrupulous men living in the town, but such is the case, and in times past they have even held offices that were considered the most important, and a system of trading has been carried on that was not only dishonorable but dishonest. The only way to overthrow such a system is for every man in whom the spark of manhood has not been quenched, to attend the caucus that will be held on Saturday, March 30, at Mygatts corners, where candidates on the Republican ticket will be nominated.

We have not missed hearing of several who desire recognition at that time, among whom for chairman have been mentioned the names of Griffith Richards J. E. Bartlett, R. E. Roberts and J. E. Rowlands. There does not seem to be any opposition for the town clerk's office and J. H. Crane will retain his place. George Ellarson, town treasurer, will probably meet a Waterloo in the person of Thos. C. Roberts, who is a gentleman who will attend to the finances of the town in a manner that will reflect honor on those who support him, so say his friends. E. D. Davis has given universal satisfaction as assessor, and no one has mentioned a change. A Citizen.

WATERFORD.

Waterford, Wis., March 18.

Misses Lena and Anna Johnson spent Monday in Waukesha.

Mr. and Mrs. Levi Hulbert visited relatives at Ives Grove the forepart of the week.

The musicale held at the residence of Dr. H. B. Nowell on last Tuesday night, was a success. The attendance was quite large and all enjoyed a pleasant evening.

The editor of the Post and wife are absent this week at Madison, attending the session of the Wisconsin Press association.

D. Alby accompanied by Mrs. Geo. Nowell, made a flying visit to Clinton last week.

A most enjoyable gathering was held at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Hulbert of High street on Friday evening. About sixty of their neighbors and friends were present and the evening was very pleasantly spent at cinch. Mrs. Tomlinson of Burlington, and Mr. Jay Page of Honey Creek, were the prize winners.

RAYMOND.

Raymond, March 18.

Pleasant weather and good roads.

Farmers are getting ready for the spring rush.

Mr. Thomas of South Milwaukee, visited relatives in Raymond last week.

Willie T. Peterson has returned from a two years' cruise around the world. He has many interesting yarns to tell of strange scenes in foreign lands.

The cinch club met in full force at the home of Mr. and Mrs. F. A. Horton on Wednesday evening and mustered all their energies for a grand finale. Every one present appeared to be blessed with exuberant spirits, and the event was a fitting climax to a series of the most delightful social gathering ever held in Raymond. A sumptuous banquet was served about 12 o'clock after which the evening was spent in music and dancing. The music for the dance was furnished by the celebrated violinists, King and Wilson, and needless to say was beyond criticism.

The Shakespeare club meets at C. E. Walker's this week and will finish the reading of Hamlet. These readings have become intensely interesting and will probably be continued through the summer.

ROCHESTER.

Rochester, March 18.

Remember the band sociable on Thursday evening.

Walter White, after a few days' visit at Madison, returned on last Monday.

Alex. Jackley has sold his farm to Milwaukee parties, who will take possession this spring. Mr. Jackley has rented George McDonald's farm in this town.

Mrs. Henry Wood spent part of the past week in Dover.

Miss Noble of Milwaukee, is a guest of her aunt, Mrs. Wood.

The sociable held at the home of Mr. and Mrs. James Rountree on last Friday evening, was an enjoyable affair. The proceeds amounted to over $21.

Mrs. Farr is entertaining company from Milwaukee.

Mrs. Watson Earls' children are on the sick list.

There will be a basket sociable held in the Temperance hall on Thursday evening, March 21. The ladies are requested to bring a basket with lunch for two. The proceeds will be for the benefit of the band. Come.

Rev. J. B. Davison, secretary of the Wisconsin Sabbath association, occupied the pulpit in the Congregational church yesterday.

NORTH CAPE.

North Cape, March 18.

Fine March weather.

Messsr. Geo. Quinn and Ben Miller spent Sunday with friends at this place.

The auction sale of Hans Anderson's on the Geo. Spillum farm turned out very favorable, things bringing a very good price. Joe Walker on the block did his part exceedingly well.

The students from here who attended Rochester academy the winter term are home again, the boys to settle down to farming as formerly. Among them are Miss Josie Nelson, Harry Apple, James Overson, August Noll and Edward Frederickson.

Although the weather is occasionally blustering and unpleasant it does not prevent farmers from doing their work and prepare for the opening of spring. Stock of all kinds came through the winter looking well in spite of the high price of feed. The dairying business in a measure prevented the raising of calves and left many farmers without fattening stock, who now, as butter has taken a tumble and beef is going up every day, are ready to kick themselves.

Several of our citizens and some from Waterford armed with many remonstrances, paid their fare to Madison last week to attend a meeting of the assembly judiciary committee who had under consideration bills repealing our drainage laws. Quite a number from Hales Corners and Milwaukee were on hand. It was the same old crowd again with one acquisition, the corporation counsel of the North Western Life Insurance company, who, while using much time, said but little. Through their counsel, O. T. Williams, they insisted on having their happy hunting grounds restored. They maintained that this vast tract of land could never be made available except for raising snipes and bull frogs, and that the refilling of the swamps was the only remedy to enable people to live in those new malaria stricken districts. Mr. Jacobson of Norway, rather surprised the crowd and the committee by exhibiting some of the finest corn and potatoes raised on the old creek bottom that ever grew. What the report will be no one here can tell at this writing, but we are satisfied that if those Saturday night and Sunday excursions are to be repeated the grangers will make use of their pitch forks.

Died, on Friday morning, Mrs. Charles Kruhmenaur, a highly respected lady, at the age of 72 years. She leaves by a former husband three children, Mrs. Shonkenberg of Waterford, and two sons. The funeral services will be held on Tuesday, the remains to be laid to rest at East Troy.

Franksville Epworth League.

Franksville, March 18.

The Epworth league of the M. E. church of Franksville is equipped and ready to work for the Master. They expect to have an entertainment of some description once a month on the Friday evening before each full moon, the 5th of April, 3d of May and each month of the year throughout. There are six departments. The work that Epworth leaguers are expected to take up cannot be carried on so successfully in rural districts as in larger cities or villages on account of many obstacles, too numerous to mention. But the league of the place will go forth and do what can be done to help educate the youth of our vicinity to take a higher stand in life. President of the league, Leonard Mann; first vice president, P. W. H. Moore; second vice president, Mrs. Isaac Johnson; third vice president P. D. Rork; fourth vice president, Evelyn McLaughlin; secretary, Laura Summerton; treasurer, Mrs. Charles Rovers. The first vice president takes charge of Sunday evening meetings and appoints leaders. Second vice president has charge of the mercy and help department, and also is teacher of the Juniors. Third and Fourth departments take up the social work, lyceums, debates and all literary work. "Come with us and we will do thee good." Come to the Sunday evening services at 7 o'clock.

Another large and enthusiastic meeting of the lyceum was held on last Friday evening. A good programme is being prepared for next Friday. The question for debate is: Resolved, "That foreign emigration should be restricted."

Notice.

Racine county teachers desiring schools for the spring term will please write to me at Racine, and district clerks desiring teachers are urged to correspond with me.

E. A. Morse, County Supt.

FROM OUR EXCHANGES.

Milwaukee Telegraph: Political pie is the most troublesome thing that a victorious party has to deal with. There are, on the average, the applicants for every place in ordinary times; in times like these, about twenty. The appointing power can please one and displease nine to nineteen, as the case may be. Patronage weakens a party as the grip weakens a body.

Kenosha Gazette: The position of an alderman may be a thankless one, but it should none the less be filled by persons who know the needs of the city and have the ability to practically and economically execute them.

La Crosse Chronicle: This is a strange position that the Populists have taken, "Elect us to office," they say, "and we'll reduce all the salaries." For men belonging to labor unions to go around trying to knock other men out of their jobs by offering to work for less is monstrous.

Milwaukee Telegraph: Can it be that the press correctly reported Rev. Cheney, pastor of the Baptist church at Racine, and also at the head of the American Protective Association of Wisconsin, when it credited him with saying to the legislative committee before which he appeared to urge a favorable report on the bill to tax churches? The reports give him credit for saying that the legislator who voted against the bill would rue it, because it meant his political death. We shall not believe Mr. Cheney guilty of the charge with no more proof than has been presented.

Appleton Post: It seems as if there were dead ducks enough in his party already to satisfy the president without his going on a gunning expedition for more game of the same sort.

Notice.

Notice is hereby given that on Thursday, the 21st day of March, 1895, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon of said day, at my office at the court house, in the city of Racine, in said county of Racine, the jurors to serve at the regular April, 1895, term of the circuit court for the county of Racine, commencing on the 2nd Monday, to wit on the 8th day of April, 1895, will be drawn according to law.

Dated at Racine this 4th day of March, 1895.

O. E. Ahrens, Clerk Circuit Court, Racine County.

Courtesy of temper, when it is used to veil churlishness of deed, is but a knight's girdle around the breast of a base clown. —Walter Scott.

WHAT MAY HAPPEN IN THE EAST

Three Possible Terminations of Japan's War Considered.

"The rise of Japan to the first position among Asiatic powers," says The London Spectator, "is not only the most amazing incident of the half century, but is the one which most directly affects the future of Great Britian. If the war ends in one probable way, namely a subordinate alliance of China with Japan, we shall have in Asia a Mongolian empire of four hundred millions, guided by men who can create fleets as good as any in Europe, who can organize great armies under Prussian discipline, and who can pursue fixed purposes of ambition with patient concealment of them for twenty years—an empire which can attack Russia and France and Great Britain by land, its roads into Turkestan, Tonquin, British, Burmah, and Bengal (via Sikkim or Nepal) being all open, all known, and all indefeasible, without frightful expense and exhausting addition to the permanent garrisons.

"If, again, the war ends in another probable way, by payment of a great indemnity and a cession of Corea and Formosa, we shall have a great naval power on the eastern edge of Asia elated with victory, intent on adventure and conquest, and willing, or even perhaps anxious, to test its strength in naval engagements with some single first class European power.

"And lastly, if the war ends in a drawn game, we shall have a most capable though disappointed Asiatic people able to live on low wages, devoting itself to manufactures and shipbuilding in a way which may in a very few years divert from Great Britian much of its carrying trade, now our largest source of profit, all our textile industry, and much of our trade in iron machinery and coal."

Note to a Louvre Celebrity.

An amusing incident has occurred at the Louvre, a where postman has just delivered a letter bearing the English postmark, and addressed to the Venus de Milo, which on being opened was found to contain a number of coupons, apparently cut out of an advertisement issued by an English firm. On these coupons was printed an intimation to the effect that a mounted photograph of the Venus de Milo would be forwarded in exchange for twenty-five coupons. The writer of the letter had apparently mistaken the words "Venus de Milo, Galleries of the Louvre, Paris," which were printed in large type on the coupons, for the name and address of the firm advertising. The letter being insufficiently stamped, an employe of the Louvre paid the extra postage for it without observing the peculiarity in the address.—Westminster Gazette.

Ruin to His Business.

Four well known men about town met at Broad and Chestnut streets, and at the invitation of one entered a cafe. "What's it to be?" said the first. "I've had to let up," said the next. "Make it apollinaris, Jim." The third wanted the same—"doctor said so," he informed the surprised party. "Give me a glass of milk," the fourth said, adding: "My doctor says it's either give up whisky or quit living." "Well," said the man who was paying for the round, "it's funny, but my doctor has told me to stop," and the fourth temperance order was given, as the proprietor of the place, who had overheard the conversation, came out of his office and demanded to know the name of the doctor who was trying to ruin his business.—Philadelphia Record.

Appomattox.

We are sincere in the belief that we have as deep a regard for the confederate cause as any man living, and that we are quite as sensitive as others to any slight or affront to those who fought the souths' battles.

But we utterly and entirely fail to comprehend the objections that are being raised by southern people to the establishment of a national memorial park at Appomattox. In the name of common sense, is there anything in Appomattox that we of the south are ashamed of? On the contrary, is not the name itself the synonym of southern courage, of southern manhood, of southern sacrifice, of southern devotion to principle?—Richmond, (Va.) State.

Sires hope their sons will have the sense,
That comes from long experience,
Forgetting, as the sport amuses,
Boys can't be men till they've been boys.

Awarded
Highest Honors—World's Fair.
DR.
PRICE'S
CREAM
BAKING
POWDER
MOST PERFECT MADE.
A pure Grape Cream of Tartar Powder. Free from Ammonia, Alum or any other adulterant.
In all the great Hotels, the leading Clubs and the homes, Dr. Price's Cream Baking Powder holds its supremacy.
40 YEARS THE STANDARD.

NOTICE OF JUDICIAL ELECTION.

Office of County Clerk
Racine, Racine County, Wisconsin,
February 18th, A. D., 1895.

To the electors of Racine county, Wis., pursuant to the following official notice received from the secretary of state to me directed; I, John Dixon, county clerk of the county of Racine, in the state of Wisconsin, have caused the same to be published in the Racine Journal, a weekly newspaper printed and published in the county of Racine in said state as by law directed and in accordance therewith.

Notice is hereby given that a judicial election will be held in the several towns, wards, villages, and election districts of the county of Racine on the first Tuesday of April, A. D., 1895, being the second day of said month. The following officers are to be elected to wit:

A Justice of the Supreme Court for the full term commencing on the first Monday in January, A. D., 1896, in place of Honorable John B. Winslow, whose term of office will expire on the first Monday in January, A. D., 1896.

A Circuit Judge for the First Judicial Circuit, consisting of the counties of Walworth, Racine and Kenosha, in the place of the Honorable Frank M. Fish, whose term of office will expire on the first Monday in January, A. D., 1896.

Said election to be held and conducted, votes canvassed and returns made in accordance with law.

Given under my hand and the seal of the county of Racine, state of Wisconsin, at the office of the county clerk in said county on the 18th day of February 8, A. D., 1895. John Dixon,
(Seal.) County Clerk.

NOTICE OF JUDICIAL ELECTION.

State of Wisconsin, } ss
Department of state.

Notice is hereby given; That at a Judicial election to be held in the several towns, wards, villages and election districts of the state of Wisconsin, on the 1st Tuesday of April, A. D., 1895, being the second day of said month, the following officers are to be elected, to wit:

A Justice of the Supreme Court, for the full term, commencing on the first Monday in January, A. D., 1896, in place of the Honorable John B. Winslow, whose term of office will expire on the 1st Monday in January, A. D., 1896.

A Circuit Judge for the First Judicial Circuit consisting of the counties of Walworth, Racine and Kenosha, in place of the Honorable Frank M. Fish, whose term of office will expire on the 1st Monday in January, A. D., 1896.

Said election to be held and conducted, votes canvassed and returns made according with law.

Given under my hands and official seal, in the city of Madison this 4th day of February, A. D., 1895.

Henry Casson,
[Seal] Secretary of State.

To the county clerk of Racine county.

FOR SALE—22 ACRES, ONE MILE EAST OF Somers in Kenosha Co., nine room house, barn, well and living water on same. Address John W. Fink, Somers, Wis. mar6w3

FOR SALE—FARM AT A BARGAIN 110 ACRES of choice land, also good buildings on same, a large stock of cattle, horses and machinery. Located 3½ miles southwest of Racine, on the west Kenosha road, known as the Andrew Thom place. mar6w3t&wkly

AS YOU LIKE IT.

Delicacy of taste has the same effect as delicacy of passion; it enlarges the sphere both of our happiness and misery, and makes us sensible to pain as well as pleasures, which escape the rest of mankind.—Home.

The great moments of life are but moments like the other. Your room is spoken in a word or two. A single look from the eyes, a more pressure of the hand, may decide it; or of the lips, though they can not speak.—Thackeray.

Once well at home, reform will radiate outward, irrepressible, into all that we touch and handle, speak and work, ever kindling new light by incalculable contagion, spreading in geometric ratio, far and wide, doing only good, wherever it spreads, and not evil.—Carlyle.

All things with which we deal preach to us. What is a farm but a mute gospel? The chaff and the wheat, weeds and plants, blight, rain, insects, sun—it is a sacred emblem from the first furrow of spring to the last stack which the snow of winter overtakes in the field.—Emerson.

Say not the poet dies. Though in the dust he lies he can not forfeit his melodious breath! Unsphered by envious death, life drops the voiceless myriads from its roll; their fate he can not share, who, in the enchanted air sweet with the lingering strains that Echo stole, has left his dearer self, the music of his soul. —Holmes.

Nonsense, says Hudibras, is that which is neither true nor false. These two great properties of nonsense, which are essential to it, give it such a peculiar advantage over all other writings, that it is incapable of being either answered or contradicted. In a word, there are greater depths and obscurities, greater intricacies and perplexities in an elaborate and well-written piece of nonsense than in the most abstruse and profound tract of school divinity.—Addison.

Why Herefordshire is Virtuous.

Mr. Justice Grantham has made a discovery which is nothing less than the origin of evil. He told the grand jury at Hereford on Monday that he had heard for some time that so far as that county was concerned it owed its comparative immunity from physical disorders to the fact that Hereford was a great cider-drinking country. He had come to the conclusion that cider had the same effect on the moral as on the physical man, and that they owed their great freedom from crime, if he might say so, to the fact that Herefordshire people drank cider. If that was the case, he hoped other counties would follow the example.—London Daily News.

To know a man observe how he wins his object, rather than how he loses it; for when we fail, our pride supports; when we succeed, it betrays us.—Cotton.

'Tis SOZODONT the whole world tries,
'Tis SOZODONT which purifies
The breath and mouth, and dirt defies.
'Tis SOZODONT for which we cry,
Sweet SOZODONT for which we sigh.
"Tis only SOZODONT we buy.

Winter if not lingering in, is still a lap ahead of spring.

Spring Medicine

Is so important that you should be sure to get THE BEST. Hood's Sarsaparilla has proven its unequalled merit by its thousands of remarkable cures, and the fact that it has a larger sale than any other sarsaparilla or blood purifier shows the great confidence the people have in it. In fact it is *the* Spring Medicine. It cures all blood diseases, builds up the nerves and gives such strength to the whole system that, as one lady puts it, "It seemed to make me anew."

If you decide to take Hood's Sarsaparilla for your Spring Medicine do not buy any substitute. Be sure to get

"I was all broken down in health, so weak and nervous I was hardly able to be up. I had severe pains in my side, and headache. I would often have to stop when going up-stairs on account of palpitation of the heart. I had no appetite and a distressed feeling in my stomach. I resolved to try Hood's Sarsaparilla. I took two bottles and have not had a spell of sick headache for four months, feel well, work all day and eat heartily. My friends remark how well I am looking. I think all nervous, run down people ought to take it, especially nursing mothers." MRS. S. ASHWORTH, Eaton, O.

HOOD'S Sarsaparilla

RACINE BUSINESS DIRECTORY.

Permanent advertisers create the impression of strength and soundness. People at least feel that those who keep their names before the public are solid and substantial.

Attorneys.
Thompson, Wm. D., Room 6, N W corner Main and Fourth streets.
Cooper & Nelson, 436-438 Main St.
Wallace & John Ingalls, rooms 1 to 4 Baker block.
Owen, John W., 532 Monument Square.
Hand & Fleet, 510 Monument Square.
Palmer & Gittings, over Manuf. Nat'l. bank.
Lee, W. E., Manuf. Nat'l. bank block.
Ritchie & Hack, over Com'l. & Savings bank.
Wentworth, John T., 437 Main street.
Kearney, Thomas M., 524 Monument Square, over First National bank.
Judd, A. Cary, 330 Main street.

Architects.
Flegel, A. L., 220 Fifth street.
Chandler, J. G., room 4, Baker block.
Davis, D. R., 205 Sixth street.

Bakery and Confectionery.
Schulz, O. B., 232 Main street.

Bicycles and Gasoline Stoves Repaired.
Ball, Spencer, 409 Main street.

Boots, Shoes and Rubber Goods.
Hanson, C. P., 407 Sixth street.

Banks.
Commercial & Savings Bank, 207 Sixth street.
Union National Bank, 500 Monument Square.

Carpenter, Contractor and Builder.
Hocking, Josiah, shop 330 Wisconsin street, residence 206 Tenth street.

Cigars, Tobacco, Confectionery and Toys.
Hass, Geo. A., 507 Sixth street.

Crockery, Glassware, and Lamps.
Hinrichs, D., 523 Monument Square.

Dentists.
Clifford, F. L., 534 Monument Square, over U. S. express office.
F. B. Washburn & Son, 502 Monument Square.
Armitage, J. E., 209 Sixth street.

Druggists.
Kirkby, W. R., 403 Sixth street.
Robinson Drug Co., 205 Sixth street, 1315 Washington avenue, 606 State street.

Dry Goods, Cloaks, Etc.
W. J. Flood & Co., Agts., 330 Main street.

Engravers.
Lange, O. E., 508 State street.

Fire Insurance.
Glens Falls Insurance Co., L. C. Klein, Agt., 512 Wisconsin street.

Furniture Dealers and Undertakers.
Thronson-Hansen Furniture Co., 311-313 Main St.

Graduate Optician, Watchmaker and Jeweler.
Conner, P. M., 504 Wisconsin street.

Hotels and Restaurants.
Wagner House, 416 Main street.

Horse Shoeing.
Wood, Charles S., trotting and road horses a specialty 222 Fifth street.

Harness.
A LOBDELL,
Wholesale manufacturer.
Fifth street.
Send for a $12.00 single harness, subject to approval.
Patent check hooks and terrets, if desired.
See what we can do for you.

Insurance, Loans, and Real Estate.
Bill